

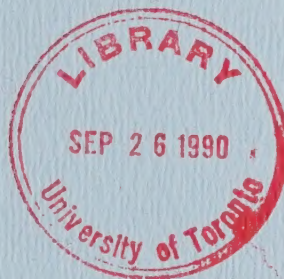
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ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
BOARD

COMMISSION
DES
EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNMENTALES



VOLUME: 233

DATE: Tuesday, September 11, 1990
le mardi 11 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président
E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the
Environmental Assessment Board to
administer a funding program, in
connection with the environmental
assessment hearing with respect to the
Timber Management Class
Environmental Assessment, and to
distribute funds to qualified
participants.

Public hearing held at the Senator Hotel,
14 Mountjoy South, Timmins, Ontario, on
Tuesday, September 11th, 1990, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 233

(Official Transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN

Chairman

MR. ELIE MARTEL

Member

Farr & Associates Reporting, Inc.

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MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, please be
3 seated.

4 Welcome to the first meeting of the
5 timber management hearing in Timmins. The timber
6 management panel was on a site visit in your area a
7 year ago, a little more than a year ago and we are
8 pleased to be returning to Timmins and we thank you
9 very much for meeting with us today.

10 Bonne après-midi, mes dames et messieurs.
11 Je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la première assemblée
12 de l'audience sur le sujet de bois d'oeuvre à Timmins,
13 et je vous remercie d'être venus aujourd'hui.

14 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
15 l'audience qui voudrait que je répète mes mots de
16 bienvenus ou la marche à suivre en français, je suis
17 contente de faire ça.

18 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
19 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

20 My colleague, Mr. Elie Martel, needs
21 little introduction in Ontario and you might notice
22 that Mr. Martel is an uncommonly good mood today and we
23 certainly pass on our congratulations to Mr. Martel for
24 the re-election of his daughter Shelley in the Sudbury
25 East Riding last Thursday.

1 Mr. Martel sat in the Ontario legislature
2 for 20 years and he continues to be a very strong
3 representative of northern interests and we are very
4 fortunate to have him at this hearing.

5 My name is Anne Koven and I chair the
6 timber management hearing. We are assisted by Daniel
7 Pascoe, who is standing, and if you have any questions
8 about the Environmental Assessment Board or about this
9 hearing and how it is being conducted, please get in
10 touch with Mr. Pascoe.

11 Mr. Martel and I are two members of the
12 Environmental Assessment Board. We are appointed by
13 the Ontario government. We sit for terms of three
14 years and our job, our full-time job is the timber
15 management hearing. While we are conducting the timber
16 management hearing, our colleagues do other kinds of
17 hearings and you might have heard of the Ontario Waste
18 Management Corporation application or the upcoming
19 Hydro demand/supply hearing.

20 Our job is to listen to the evidence that
21 you give us, that all the parties to the hearing give
22 us. We have been listening to evidence for over two
23 years now, mostly in Thunder Bay and more recently in
24 Toronto. We are on day 233 of this hearing and we have
25 accumulated 40,000 pages of transcript.

1 Someone stood up last week when we were
2 in Espanola and said: Well, I don't know what I can
3 offer, you already have 40,000 pages of evidence, I
4 don't think anything I will say will make the slightest
5 bit of difference and I said: No, that's not the case,
6 that everything we hear makes a difference. We are
7 particularly interested at the satellite hearings to
8 listen to what people in the communities across the
9 north have to say about this and certainly our decision
10 will reflect that we have considered everything we have
11 heard very carefully.

12 The proponent in this application is the
13 Ministry of Natural Resources and when we look at the
14 application for timber management planning, we are
15 guided by the Environmental Assessment Act which tells
16 us what we have to do when we make our decision.

17 We listen to all the evidence, as I've
18 said, and we consider what all the environmental
19 impacts are of the timber management application. We
20 then make a decision about whether or not to approve
21 this application.

22 It's a complicated process. It's
23 difficult for people to stand up in rooms like this and
24 talk to us and we admire all those people who do so.
25 We keep the rules very simple. I have a list of people

1 who have asked to make submissions to the Board. Many
2 of these people contacted us as a result of a newspaper
3 notice that was published previously and I understand
4 that the hearing was advertised by radio as well.

5 After we have gone through the list that
6 we have this afternoon, anyone in the room is free to
7 talk to the Board, simply stand up and identify
8 yourselves. We ask people to come forward and be sworn
9 in which takes just a minute, and anyone in the
10 audience is free to ask questions of anyone else who
11 makes a submission today. Mr. Martel and I will ask a
12 few questions if something is being said to us and we
13 don't understand it clearly.

14 We have full-time parties who appear
15 before us regularly and some of them are here this
16 afternoon and I will introduce you to them so that if
17 they ask you any questions you will know whose interest
18 they represent.

19 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the
20 Ministry of Natural Resources, Dr. Terry Quinney and
21 Mr. Ed Hanna represent the Ontario Federation of
22 Anglers & hunters, Ms. Betsy Harvie represents the
23 Ministry of the Environment, Mr. Paul Cassidy
24 represents the Ontario Forest Industry Association and
25 the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

1 Is there anyone here today from Forests
2 for Tomorrow?

3 (no response)

4 They are normally represented at these
5 hearings as well.

6 If you have a written presentation, we
7 will give it an exhibit number so that it becomes part
8 of the record of the hearing. If you don't have a
9 written exhibit, it doesn't matter because everything
10 we say today is being recorded by our court reporters,
11 Marilyn Callaghan and Eddy Dugas. Copies of the
12 transcripts of our hearings are available in Timmins
13 and you can find them at the public library in Timmins.

14 He also have French interpreters
15 attending our hearing today. They are Angelo Macri,
16 Andre Moreau and there is a third person and I must
17 find out what his name is.

18 There are a few brief matters to take
19 care of before we begin hearing the presentations
20 today. The first has to do with travel plans for those
21 who travel around the province with us. We are
22 supposed to be in Geraldton the week of the 24th of
23 September and we received correspondence from Forests
24 for Tomorrow last night that they will be cancelling
25 their site visit which was planned on the Monday which

1 means, I assume, Mr. Cassidy, from the Board's point of
2 view, we will not be going to the Geraldton area.

3 MR. CASSIDY: I believe that's correct,
4 Madam Chair. I have got to have one more conversation
5 before I can give you a hundred per cent on that, but
6 you can take it as 90 per cent at this moment and I
7 should be able to advise you at tonight's session on
8 that.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. It is certainly the
10 Board's intention that we see no reason to go on to
11 Geraldton, but we would appreciate it if you would
12 advise us of that.

13 MR. CASSIDY: I will.

14 MADAM CHAIR: So I am simply suggesting
15 to the parties that they make alternative travel plans
16 to be in Geraldton for the Tuesday rather than the
17 Monday evening.

18 And I might say that the Board
19 appreciates that Forests for Tomorrow and the reasons
20 why Forests for Tomorrow has decided not to conduct
21 their site hearing -- site visit, rather, but the Board
22 hopes that this is not a signal to other parties that
23 they shouldn't consider site visits in the way that we
24 have set them up in the past as being part of their
25 cases. That certainty isn't the Board's intention,

1 that parties should not come forward with proposals for
2 site visits when they are leading their evidence.

3 On a second matter. We were to hear
4 today from Chief Fred Wapache of the Moose Factory
5 First Nation who asked to make a presentation in
6 Timmins. He is unable to be here today and we will be
7 receiving a written brief from him some time in the
8 future.

9 We will begin now with the submissions
10 for this afternoon's session and I am going to call on
11 Mr. Dennis Welin, who is the Mayor of Timmins, to
12 address the Board first.

13 Hello, Your Worship. Could I ask you to
14 come forward, please, and swear your evidence.

15 DENNIS WELIN, Sworn

16 MR. WELIN: Madam Chairman and Board
17 member, it's certainly a pleasure for me to be here
18 today as the mayor of this community to welcome, first
19 of all, you to the City of Timmins.

20 We are a community that relies very
21 heavily on resource development and resource retention
22 opportunities in here, and we know the fact that you
23 are here is indicative of the fact that this is a major
24 producing area for many renewable resources, as well as
25 mining resource. So we're extremely pleased that you

1 had the hearing here in Timmins here today.

2 I have a written brief here that I'm just
3 going to run through and I have copies that I will
4 leave for you, but I would be very pleased to run
5 through it at this point.

6 We are pleased that you --

7 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mayor Welin.
8 Could we have a copy of it while you are reading it?

9 MR. WELIN: Sure.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will give
11 that an exhibit number. This will be Exhibit 1340.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1340: Written presentation submitted by
13 Mayor Dennis Welin.

14 MR. WELIN: We are pleased that you will
15 have an opportunity to visit our city and participate
16 in our way of live.

17 The city leaders have recognized the
18 community's strong desire for northern quality of life.
19 We have taken great steps towards obtaining this goal
20 through many projects the city is involved in and the
21 basic way the city runs its operation. From our Shine
22 in the 90's Program, the success of which is
23 illustrated by our clean streets, businesses and homes
24 to downtown revitalization, waterfront development and
25 our development of a visitor's attraction, the city has

1 demonstrated leadership in the preservation and
2 enhancement of the social and business environment.

3 This could not have been accomplished
4 without the economic base that has developed and
5 diversified in Timmins. Historically, we have depended
6 solely on the mining and forestry which has driven the
7 community's mechanisms, attaining a social, economic
8 and environmental climate.

9 Like other communities, Timmins has gone
10 through change in its own economic stages from
11 substance, industrialization, multiple usage and
12 sustainable development and have entered a new realm to
13 the northern quality of life. Change has not never
14 frightened Timmins. There are many internal and
15 external factors that affect our quality of life and
16 Timmins has successfully overcome the barriers and
17 proactively developed innovative opportunities through
18 a partnership of all the players and risk takers in
19 this community.

20 The quality of life encompasses all of
21 the socio-economic environmental components of our
22 community and it is the desire of the people living and
23 working in Timmins to enhance and strengthen all of
24 these components.

25 The Ministry of Natural Resources has

1 been a lead Ministry to take responsibility for our
2 Crown land, the wealth of this province. As you may be
3 aware, Timmins is Canada's largest city and comprises
4 1,230 square miles. Much of the land within the city
5 boundaries are Crown lands, but the city also owns many
6 thousands of acres of land.

7 The city has the utmost confidence and
8 trust in the MNR planning principle. Recently the city
9 entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Natural
10 Resources whereby the Ministry assumed responsibility
11 for the management of the city lands insofar as
12 forestry operations are concerned. This is an
13 excellent working relationship and a partnership with
14 the Ministry of Natural Resources has proven -- who has
15 the proven expertise to manage our valuable resource.

16 The Ministry, like Timmins, has gone
17 through changes. The Ministry has developed an
18 effective planning process that has the flexibility to
19 reach, to change while maintaining a viable partnership
20 of all users of Crown lawn. The Ministry of Natural
21 Resources supports the class environmental assessment
22 for timber management of Crown land. This would avoid
23 the duplication of regulations with regard to this.

24 The Ministry has provisions built into
25 their own management processes that will take into

1 consideration the individual environmental assessment
2 was intended to achieve. Individual environmental
3 assessment, site specific or single activity, will
4 result in major costs to the forestry industry and to
5 the public.

6 The Board is aware that the majority of
7 our forestry products is exported to the United States
8 and abroad. The forestry industry has been competing
9 globally, even before it became a common term in our
10 Canadian economy.

11 Forest profit margins are down
12 considerably as a result of the exchange rate and
13 government intervention, such as the stock wood lumber
14 tax of 15 per cent. Further government intervention
15 can only result in more costs to the industry, thereby
16 further jeopardizing their competitiveness in the
17 global market. This is a negative impact on the
18 provincial, regional and local economies. This effects
19 our ability to achieve and to maintain our own northern
20 quality of life.

21 The City of Timmins supports the Ministry
22 of Natural Resources' position for a class
23 environmental assessment as opposed to individual or
24 site-specific environmental assessments. We
25 acknowledge that you have been involved in this process

1 for some considerable time and you have listened to
2 many submissions that support or do not support the
3 MNR's position.

4 Upon completion of these hearings, you
5 are required to render a decision. We request that
6 your decision be both logical and cost effective. It
7 might not be an easy decision, but whatever you decide
8 it will have the impact of people in our community and
9 on our northern quality of life.

10 Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Your
12 Worship.

13 Does anyone have questions for Mr. Welin?

14 MR. CASSIDY: I have one question--

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy.

16 MR. CASSIDY: --if there are no others.
17 Just briefly, Madam Chair.

18 Mayor Welin, I understand that Malette
19 Inc. is a holder of a forest management agreement for
20 the Romeo/Malette Forest and I understand that they are
21 also a licensed holder in the Smooth Rock Falls area,
22 and I also understand that they are the second largest
23 employer in Timmins.

24 Could you provide the Board with some
25 information on the contributions -- the community

1 contributions that Malette Inc. has made to Timmins,
2 just generally.

3 MR. WELIN: Well, I think what holds for
4 Malette's holds for many of the other corporations
5 within this community.

6 As you know, we recently had a major
7 hospital project, a new district hospital for this
8 community. One of the major contributors to that has
9 been the lumbering industry and, in particular,
10 Malette's have been very supportive and have made major
11 financial contributions, and it's that team spirit that
12 we have within the northern flavour of northern Ontario
13 that has allowed us to be able to get hospital care
14 facilities that are equal to that of any other area.

15 I'm also aware that Malette have been
16 very supportive in contributions to enhancing the
17 quality of life at our ski hill. They made major
18 contributions there. They also have a fitness centre
19 that they allow people that are on compensation to be
20 able to utilize. It's their own private facility, but
21 they have allowed people that are on Workmen
22 Compensation or taken rehab training at St. Mary's to
23 access that facility.

24 So we see Malette and McChesney Lumber as
25 major positive corporation citizens in our community.

1 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Mayor Welin.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

3 We will now call on Mr. Marcus Martin who
4 is representing the Mayor of Smooth Rock Falls.

5 Good afternoon, Mr. Martin.

6 MARCUS MARTIN, Sworn

7 MR. MARTIN: Madam Chair, Members of the
8 Board, Mayor Roger Duguay is unable to attend this and
9 I have been delegated to read the short brief. I have
10 copies over here should you wish us to submit these.

11 The Town of Smooth Rock Falls strives on
12 pulp and paper industry and logging operations around
13 our municipality.

14 Smooth Rock generally support the
15 environmental assessment. The interests of all forest
16 users can co-exist within the concept of integrated
17 resource management. These forest practices will
18 ensure the provision of a continuous and predictable
19 supply of wood provided for the legitimate activities
20 of all forest users. We know from the company Malette
21 Inc. that they will assure and will maintain an
22 adequate supply of wood both on short-term and
23 long-term interest because this is our industry.

24 We, the municipality, agree with the
25 concerns of the Ontario Forest Industry and the Ontario

1 Lumber Association. Since 1980, forest management
2 activities have increased, especially in our
3 surroundings. The Ministry of Natural Resources plants
4 cut-overs as soon as limits are harvested in
5 cooperation with Malette Inc. and other companies.

6 The Town of Smooth Rock owes its history
7 and existence to the pulp and paper industry. Since
8 the construction of the original papermill shortly
9 after 1916, the growth and prosperity of Smooth Rock
10 Falls has been totally dependent on the continuing
11 operation of the mill and the economic stability of the
12 forest industry.

13 The original sulphite mill was built by
14 the contracting firm of Morrow and Beatty, representing
15 the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company. The townsite was
16 built to support the influx of mill workers to the
17 area. In 1926, Abitibi Power and Paper purchased the
18 mill. In '65, the company converted the mill to
19 sulphite to kraft process, further stimulating the
20 growth of the town and the economy of the area.

21 In 1986, Malette Waferboard took
22 ownership and the mill become known as Malette Kraft
23 Inc.

24 Of the town's 2,300 residents, who
25 statistically represent approximately 800 households,

1 the vast majority are directly or indirectly dependent
2 on the forest industry for their livelihood. Of the
3 available workforce in Smooth Rock Falls, approximately
4 300 people are employed in the mill.

5 Normick Inc., another northern forest
6 company, has ongoing wood cutting and hauling contracts
7 with many independent contractors who make their homes
8 in Smooth Rock Falls. Local construction firms
9 contract services to various sectors of the forest
10 industry.

11 Smooth Rock enjoys the benefits of having
12 over 70 full and part time businesses which are
13 supported largely by revenue generated by this
14 industry. For every forestry or mill job, at least one
15 is created outside, whether they are related to the
16 forestry industry or to a service business to meet the
17 needs of the people within this industry.

18 The forestry industry in the area
19 recognizes the fact that responsible forest management
20 and reforestation are crucial to the future of this
21 sector. Local students are hired each year to plant
22 trees for six to eight weeks, ensuring the renewal of
23 the areas most important natural resource, as well as
24 providing a steady demand for students summer work it
25 provides a continuing source of student employment.

1 A large percentage of the town's budget
2 comes directly from taxes paid by the forestry
3 industry. These taxes are vital to the cultural,
4 social, educational and municipal services available
5 within the community.

6 Last year, the residents of Smooth Rock
7 Falls celebrated the 60th anniversary of the town's
8 incorporation. The economy is stable and the forecast
9 for the future is very bright. Changes and expansion
10 at the mill will bring changes and expansion to the
11 town's infrastructure and services. The multiplying
12 factor will come into effect - for every new job
13 created within the community. An increase in the
14 town's population will result a need for new services,
15 new businesses and secondary industry.

16 The people of Smooth Rock Falls have a
17 long history of rising strongly and with great pride to
18 meet all challenges thrown their way. They have
19 enjoyed the good times and weathered the bad with an
20 unfailing sense of purpose and accomplishment. The
21 forestry industry cannot help but thrive in such an
22 environment.

23 Some of the achievements are: sawmill
24 slabs formally returned to the environment as smoke or
25 ash landfill are now converted to chips which

1 represents an essential source of pulp fibre; sawdust
2 and shavings are used increasingly as furnish for
3 composite board; most remaining sawmill waste is
4 converted to energy; under-utilized species such as
5 poplar are used increasing in pulping and in composite
6 board; pulping processes have been developed and are
7 being used which achieve higher yields and improved
8 recovery, thereby reducing sewerage waste; water and
9 energy conservation measures have rendered pulp mill
10 water -- I'm sorry, there is a misprint here.

11 Water and energy conservation measures
12 have rendered pulp mill operations very efficient; pulp
13 and paper mill effluent treatment has dramatically
14 reduced oxygen depletion and suspended solids in
15 receiving waters; forest land management by industry is
16 receiving silviculture treatment to return it promptly
17 to a productive state; logging equipment and techniques
18 have been developed which prevent site degradation and
19 reduce workers exposure to accidents.

20 Malette, at the present time, plants some
21 7 million trees a year in their reforestation program.
22 We know and you know this is the best way to keep our
23 forests plentiful.

24 Also, in talking with experts from the
25 Ministry of Natural Resources around Smooth Rock Falls

1 area, natural reforestation takes place.

2 There is multiple use for this land.
3 People can go fishing, hunting and do some camping in a
4 natural habitat.

5 In fact, the forest industry alone pays
6 \$193-million in taxes each year and 47 per cent of
7 their these revenues were collected by the federal
8 government.

9 The total employment in the forestry
10 sector in northern Ontario is about 37,000 people.

11 We feel that part of the money being paid
12 to the government by the forestry companies should come
13 back to them for future programs and reforestation.
14 This will ensure employment for the people of northern
15 Ontario.

16 Thank you, Mayor Roger Duguay.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
18 Martin.

19 Are there any questions for Mr. Martin?
20

21 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, I have one
22 question.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna.

24 MR. HANNA: Mr. Martin, throughout your
25 presentation you had emphasized the need to reforest

1 the land to maintain the supply of fiber; is that
2 correct?

3 MR. MARTIN: Yes, that is true.

4 MR. HANNA: Now, another way to supply
5 fiber to mills is through recycled fiber. I'm sure you
6 are aware of that.

7 MR. MARTIN: Yes.

8 MR. HANNA: And you are aware of the fact
9 that as more fiber is recycled that it has the
10 potential of redistributing where the production
11 employment in wood products may occur?

12 MR. MARTIN: Yes.

13 MR. HANNA: Do you see that as a concern
14 for your community?

15 MR. MARTIN: To some degree, but I think
16 there is going to be a good balance. There is a limit
17 to recycling as well.

18 So in discussions with the manager of the
19 mill, who is not here today but will be here later on
20 in the sessions, I'm sure he would enlighten you on
21 this particular point and his name is Jim Levalle. You
22 can address that question with him as well later on.

23 MR. HANNA: Mr. Martin, my question
24 wasn't to ask you the technicalities of it. The
25 question is more one from the community interest point

1 of view and that is that my client, the Ontario
2 Federation of Anglers & Hunters, is advocating
3 increased conservation of wood fiber but, by the same
4 token, we are very conscious of the potential
5 implications that has to the northern communities.

6 And what I would like to ask is, would
7 you be supportive of that, particularly if there were
8 special measures taken to encourage the recycling of
9 fiber to occur as much as possible in northern
10 communities so the benefits could be realized there?

11 MR. MARTIN: Yes, I agree there's a happy
12 balance. I would also agree the reforestation is
13 paying off. So what we are using we are putting back.

14 And to that end, I would like to say from
15 a community standpoint we've had no serious problems
16 with hunters and anglers where the habitat has changed
17 that drastically. We haven't in council encountered
18 any strong protest.

19 MR. HANNA: Mr. Martin, I just want to
20 make it very clear, I wasn't at all talking about
21 anglers and hunters and their concerns. I was talking
22 of their specific concern and that has to do with
23 conservation of wood fiber.

24 MR. MARTIN: Yes.

25 MR. HANNA: And I'm asking you as a

1 northern community, would you support increased
2 recycling of wood fiber if the benefits could be fairly
3 distributed back to the northern communities?

4 MR. MARTIN: Yes, I said so earlier, if
5 there is a balance.

6 MR. HANNA: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Martin.

9 We will give the submission of Roger
10 Duguay, the Mayor of Smooth Rock Falls as it was read
11 by Mr. Marcus Martin, Exhibit No. 1341 and it is a
12 four-page submission.

13 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1341: Four-page written presentation
14 submitted by Roger Duguay.

15 MADAM CHAIR: We will now call on Mr.
16 Rene Boucher, the Mayor of Iroquois Falls.

17 Good afternoon.

18 RENE BOUCHER, Sworn

19 MR. BOUCHER: I have copies of the brief
20 I will present this afternoon.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Your Worship.
22 That's Exhibit 1341, a written submission of three
23 pages by Mayor Rene Boucher of Iroquois Falls.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: I believe that's 1342,
25 Mrs. Koven.

1 MADAM CHAIR: You're right, 1342.

2 Please proceed.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1342: Three-page written presentation
4 submitted by Rene Boucher.

5 MR. BOUCHER: Thank you, Madam Chairman,
6 Mr. Martel, members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen.
7 Good afternoon.

8 My name is Rene Boucher and as the mayor
9 of Iroquois Falls it is my pleasure to address you
10 today concerning environmental issues as they affect my
11 town. Most of you are likely aware that the primary
12 industry in Iroquois Falls is Abitibi-Price Inc., a
13 newsprint and specialty paper manufacturer and a
14 company that exercises great care in resource
15 management. This industry was established in 1912 and
16 it is the reason for the existence of our community.

17 Northern Ontario constitutes 85 per cent
18 of the Province of Ontario. Lobbyists from southern
19 Ontario seem to be of the opinion that the northern
20 portion of our province should be treated as a
21 playground without considering that for northern
22 residents it is our workplace. This policy is
23 affecting northerners. The these same powerful
24 lobbyists are against all logging and mining.

25 The government closing of Temagami

1 sawmills, cancelling sawmill licenses, banning
2 prospecting, reducing support for trappers, cancelling
3 road maintenance project and taking away traditional
4 land access in northern Ontario has caused alarm in
5 every town.

6 Northerners must renew their confidence
7 in the north. Northern resource jobs are the basis of
8 futher manufacturing. We are committed to secure a
9 resource-based future through a healthy environment.
10 We have practised sustainable development.

11 Recently, government decisions have
12 threatened multi-use across the north. Multi-use is
13 our heritage and it is the integration of the
14 environment and the economy. Jobs are provided through
15 resource harvest and enjoyment.

16 Multi-use means cooperation, co-existence
17 and common sense in the use of Crown lands and waters.
18 We need high standards for the soil, air and water
19 everywhere, not just in the parks as the
20 preservationists demand. We need good protection for
21 the people, as well as wildlife. We need to manage our
22 resources. Northern communities must be strong and
23 diversified through multi-use of Crown land. We want
24 to share our resources for enjoyment and employment.

25 Northern Ontario is a treasure land of

1 our province and enables southern Ontario to be the
2 industrial heartland of Ontario. We have to maintain
3 the strength of our traditional industries by
4 concentrating on our resource strengths. A specific
5 range of practical strategies has to be targetted to
6 specific regions and communities in the north.

7 A realistic attitude is needed. I
8 believe that the government's role in economic
9 development of the north is to provide a partial
10 economic and financial framework that fosters
11 investors' confidence and in which enterprise can
12 flourish. There is no magic formula that is going to
13 produce instant development. Northerners need to
14 develop home grown solutions.

15 The province, by bowing to pressures of
16 environmentalists, has constantly refused to consider a
17 special program to assist municipalities with the
18 problem created by the setting of new standards and the
19 treatment of water and waste. With the shrinking
20 population and limited access, the problems of
21 replacing aging infrastructures is worrying many local
22 council in the small municipalities. The new standards
23 are creating financial headaches for northern
24 municipalities, especially one-industry towns.

25 We can work together, but the will must

1 be created. It is time to face the realities of today
2 and seek the answers that will make tomorrow safe for
3 our children, our grandchildren and give them a future
4 in the north. I appreciate your attention.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Your Worship.

6 Are there any questions for Mayor

7 Boucher?

8 MR. MARTEL: Mayor Boucher, I have been
9 looking at page 3 of the second paragraph, the setting
10 of new standards in the treatment of water and waste.

11 Are you suggesting that we should not
12 improve those, or are you suggesting that you get more
13 funding from the senior levels of government to in fact
14 introduce the types of standards that are required --
15 or the type of equipment to meet the standards that are
16 being required?

17 MR. BOUCHER: Mr. Martel, I think the
18 second choice was it, was the fact that smaller
19 municipalities seem to shrink, assessments are going
20 down and a lot of laws are being enforced in smaller
21 municipalities and they just can't afford for meet the
22 money part of it.

23 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Oui, Maire Boucher, j'ai
25 - une question pour vous.

1 Do you have an example in your area where
2 sawmill licenses have been cancelled?

3 MR. BOUCHER: Well, I think right off the
4 off bat, no, I don't. I'm sure I could dig one up, but
5 right now I don't and I don't want to give a false
6 name.

7 MADAM CHAIR: A little farther on in that
8 paragraph you talk about taking away traditional land
9 access, and is that the issue of local citizens being
10 able to have -- being able to use access roads to go
11 into lakes?

12 MR. BOUCHER: Right.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
14 much.

15 Is Mr. James Gibb here?

16 Mr. Gibb, please come forward.

17 JAMES GIBB, Sworn

18 ---Discussion off the record

19 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, if it is not
20 Mr. Gibb's intention to read his whole submission,
21 could I ask if he has an extra copy. I would like to
22 be able to follow along to look at those parts that he
23 is not reading, if possible.

24 MADAM CHAIR: We have one copy, Mr.
25 Cassidy, and the other parties will have to share it

1 and, of course, they will be available for everyone to
2 read at their leisure.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gibb has given the
5 Board various materials comprising his submission. We
6 will give Exhibit 1343 to Mr. Gibb's written submission
7 which consists partly of 26 pages of discussion and
8 photographs.

9 I am going to ask Mr. Gibb, how many
10 photographs in total do we have in this part of the
11 submission.

12 MR. GIBB: I didn't really count them.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. There are 33
14 photographs in addition to the 26 pages of discussion
15 in Exhibit 1343.

16 As well, following the 26 pages of
17 discussion we have an additional number of pages of
18 appendices. This includes an MNR area of concern sheet
19 with respect to an osprey nest in the Township of
20 Geikie. We also have the Management Guidelines and
21 Recommendations for Osprey in Ontario, also an MNR
22 publication, the revised June 1983 edition.

23 We also have a letter to a Mr. Chevalier
24 from Mr. Gibb dated August 28th, 1990.

25 Is Mr. Chevalier an MNR employee or...

1 MR. GIBB: District manager.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Chevalier is sitting in
3 front of the Board.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: He is the district
5 manager for Timmins District.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you. And
7 appended to that letter is a delineated osprey nesting
8 site. All of that will comprise 1343.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1343: Twenty-six page written
10 presentation, 33 photographs and
11 various other material submitted
by James Gibb.

12 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair?

13 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hanna.

14 MR. HANNA: Before we begin, I see that
15 Mr. Gibb has spent a considerable amount of effort
16 putting this together.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Obviously.

18 MR. HANNA: And I think for the Board and
19 for the parties to get full benefit from it, it might
20 be adviseable, and I'm simply putting this out for the
21 Board's consideration, for Mr. Gibb to present those
22 parts of the report that he wishes to highlight at this
23 time, and if it's at all convenient for him, perhaps to
24 be here this evening.

25 It might be opportune at that point,

1 after the parties have all had a copy to look at this
2 document, perhaps to have Mr. Gibb come back and then
3 be able to have a much more informed discussion with
4 him as opposed to trying to deal with it in a promptu
5 way that we are faced with at the present time.

6 MADAM CHAIR: That's certainly Mr. Gibb's
7 decision.

8 The Board is quite prepared to have you
9 go through and give us what you want out of this
10 submission now. And if you wished to return this
11 evening and if any of the parties have any questions
12 for you, then we could certainly -- time allowing, we
13 could do that.

14 MR. MARTEL: It isn't all that lengthy.
15 Many of the numbered pages in fact merely have a photo
16 on them that were considered part of the 26.

17 MR. HANNA: The only problem is, Mr.
18 Martel, I suppose Mr. Cassidy and I here can work
19 together on it, but there isn't enough copies.

20 I don't believe Ms. Harvie has a copy or
21 some of the other parties. I'm just trying to think of
22 a way to give the most benefit to the effort that Mr.
23 Gibb has made.

24 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And Exhibit
25 1344 of Mr. Gibb's submissions consists of

1 correspondence to him from the Quebec and Ontario Paper
2 Company Limited, dated June the 12th, 1989; an excerpt
3 from the District of Timmins Timber Management Plan,
4 1988 to 1993; a letter to Mr. Chevalier from Mr. Gibb
5 dated April the 27th, 1989.

6 Mr. Gibb, is your affiliation with the
7 bow and gun camp?

8 MR. GIBB: I own it.

9 MADAM CHAIR: You own it. All right,
10 thank you.

11 MR. GIBB: It's a tourist outfitting
12 business.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you. We
14 also have correspondence to Mr. Chevalier from the
15 Timmins Fur Council dated April the 27th, 1989; another
16 letter from the Ontario Trappers Association to Mr.
17 Chevalier dated April 27th, 1989, a separate piece of
18 correspondence, signed by William Russell, the
19 President of the organization.

20 We have four maps. The first is a
21 reference map to Geikie Township. This is a Ministry
22 of Natural Resources' map.

23 MR. GIBB: It is a forestry stand map.

24 MADAM CHAIR: A forest stand map by MNR
25 and that is of Geikie Township. We have a similar map

1 of Zavitz Township and two additional maps.

2 MR. GIBB: One of Douglas and one of
3 Geikie. It's stand maps also.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Also stand maps of Douglas
5 and Geikie.

6 All right. All of this material will
7 comprise Exhibit 1344 of Mr. Gibb's submission.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1344: Further correspondence and maps
9 referred to above submitted by
James Gibb.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

11 MR. GIBB: Madam Chairperson, I wish to
12 submit to the panel my submission covering events
13 dealing in my local area as an outfitter, and it is my
14 feeling that no one is mining the store for Ontario's
15 population at large.

16 My submission sets out actual events and
17 activities in the Timmins Forest, and I would like to
18 state that I believe in the multi-use concept and I
19 also believe that the Ministry of Natural Resources is
20 doing a good job, but they have the wrong mandate and
21 unless we have a third party to arbitrate problems that
22 exist in the forest and to police the forest, I think
23 we are running into serious problems.

24 And I'm more than willing to let them go
25 over my submission and answer any questions that I

1 could possibly answer for them. That's it.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Well, certainly, Mr. Gibb,
3 if you don't wish to -- are there some points that you
4 wish to highlight for the Board?

5 MR. GIBB: Really I would just like the
6 Board to review my submission and ask me any questions
7 that I could answer for them.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And you will be
9 returning for the evening session?

10 MR. GIBB: Sure.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We will start
12 at seven o'clock then.

13 MR. GIBB: Okay.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
15 Gibb.

16 MR. GIBB: You're welcome.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Nick Saltarelli? Is
18 Mr. Saltarelli present?

19 Mr. Saltarelli has appeared before the
20 Board on another occasion as a witness for the Ontario
21 Forest Industry Association and the Ontario Lumber
22 Manufacturers Association.

23 I get confused when I use all these
24 acronyms.

25 Hello, Mr. Saltarelli.

1 NICK SALTARELLI, Sworn

2 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Saltarelli's written
3 submission of five pages will be given Exhibit 1345.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1345: Five-page written presentation
5 submitted by Nick Saltarelli.

6 MR. SALTARELLI: Thank you, Madam Chair,
7 Mr. Martel. I am here this afternoon to speak on
8 behalf of my employer, Abitibi-Price, and also on my
9 own behalf as a professional forester.

10 The story about Abitibi-Price in Iroquois
11 Falls is an intriguing one, it's well worth hearing
12 about, but it's not possible to condense 78 plus years
13 of history into 20 minutes or 15 minutes.

14 What I hope to accomplish here this
15 afternoon is to provide you with a favour of what we
16 are all about at Iroquois Falls and how important the
17 forest resources and this environment are to us.

18 Iroquois Falls Division is generally
19 divided into two parts, Mill and Woodlands operations.
20 The woodlands are responsible for providing fiber to
21 the mill and for the management of our reforest
22 resources. The mill manufactures newsprint and
23 newsprint specialties, about 300,000 metric tonnes a
24 year worth about \$200-million FOB mill.

25 You may have already heard in previous

1 testimony that the newsprint business is capital
2 intensive, also perhaps that it benefits frequently and
3 considerably from government largesse.

4 Here are some local facts. During the
5 10-year period, 1980 to 1989, the Iroquois Falls
6 Division, Mill and Woodlands included, has received a
7 total of \$17.4-million in investment tax credits and
8 grants. That sounds like an awful lot of money and it
9 is, but I beg you to compare it in context.

10 During the same period, capital
11 investment amounted to just under \$255-million. Realty
12 business and school taxes, together with provincial
13 land taxes paid by the division totalled of
14 \$23.9-million. Crown dues and stumpage charges
15 collected by the province amounted to an additional
16 \$13.5-million. That doesn't include stumpage paid by
17 third parties harvesting on the Iroquois Falls Forest.

18 There are 1,250 people employed full-time
19 by the Iroquois Falls Division. I was not successful
20 unearthing what has been paid out in personal income
21 tax over the 10-year period, but I can tell you it was
22 \$12.9-million last year alone, well over 61-million
23 over the past five years.

24 Because corporate income taxes are paid
25 on the basis of all operations combined, I couldn't

1 extract the amount attributable to the Iroquois Falls
2 operation alone, but I can tell you it was probably
3 considerable.

4 Corporately, Abitibi-Price paid over
5 \$450-million in income tax over the past five years,
6 although that figure does include some foreign income
7 tax. These amounts, however, do not include very large
8 spin-off revenues from industry servicing and supplying
9 the Iroquois Falls operation. It goes without saying,
10 Madam Chair, that the contribution of Abitibi-Price, in
11 particular the Iroquois Falls operation, to local and
12 provincial economies and the economy of the country is
13 considerable. As his Worship Rene Boucher said,
14 Abitibi has a special relationship with the Town of
15 Iroquois Falls and I will try not to repeat anything he
16 said.

17 The Abitibi Power and Paper Company
18 founded the town 75 years ago. Without the company,
19 without the mill specifically, there would be no town,
20 not then, not now and probably not in the future.
21 There is a current record of Abitibi-Price's community
22 support on record with the Board. It was presented by
23 Mr. MacDonald as Exhibit 1033. I'm not going to repeat
24 it, but I hope you will allow me to present some of its
25 highlights, at least in condensed form in the present

1 context.

2 In the past 10 years, the Iroquois Falls
3 Division has contributed \$656,000 to local health and
4 welfare causes, including the Anson General Hospital
5 and the Timmins District Hospital. The division has
6 provided \$38,000 in scholarships and educational grants
7 and another \$25,000 in cultural grants. \$200,000 were
8 provided toward the town's aquatic and fitness complex.

9 Not including gifts of services,
10 materials or land, net contribution to the local area
11 over the past 10 years has amounted to \$925,000. Add
12 to this total divisional gifts, services, materials and
13 land - for example, back in 1985 the company donated
14 its townsite power system to the Town of Iroquois Falls
15 valued at \$460,000 - if you add all those extra gifts
16 into the equation it comes to about \$1.5-million in 10
17 years.

18 Getting more to the issue at hand, the
19 past 10 years have been most significant for the
20 contribution our division has made to the practice of
21 silviculture in Ontario. The forest management
22 agreement for Iroquois Falls was the first of its kind
23 in the province and that event was no coincidence.

24 The principles of the Abitibi-Price
25 Woodlands organization, many of whom are now retired,

1 helped pioneer the FMA concept in close consultation
2 with Professor Ken Armson who has also appeared before
3 the Board. We were the first because we wanted to be
4 leaders in a new era of forest renewal and forest
5 tenure in Ontario. I firmly believe that we have
6 maintained that leadership to the present day.

7 Although the number of trees is not a
8 definitive number of success in forestry, it is
9 nevertheless significant as an indicator of our
10 dedication to reforestation ethic. Over the past 10
11 years, we have planted over 53 million trees in
12 Iroquois Falls. By far, that's the greatest number
13 planted by any single FMA to date.

14 At present, our annual planting effort is
15 7 million trees and that's quite a bit more than double
16 the number of trees that are harvested every year.
17 Around two-thirds of the area we harvest is planted or
18 seeded. The remaining third is managed very
19 deliberately for artificial regeneration or natural
20 regeneration. In other words, we regenerate virtually
21 everything that we harvest and do so with our own union
22 people, many of whom are third generation Abitibi
23 employees who are every bit as enthusiastic about
24 ensuring the future of the forest as their fathers and
25 grandfathers were.

1 At Iroquois Falls, the individuals who
2 harvest the trees are the individuals who prepare and
3 plant the site and this is the principle of
4 silvicultural integration and practice made possible
5 for the first time by the FMA and that was one of the
6 reasons why we at Iroquois Falls are as successful as
7 we are.

8 Madam Chair, I've spent precisely half my
9 life in northern Ontario. Unlike my wife and three
10 kids, I'm not a native northerner, I wasn't born here.
11 I was in fact born and raised in the City of Welland in
12 the Niagara Peninsula. Up until the age of 17, the
13 farthest north I'd ever been was Callendar Bay in Lake
14 Nipissing, then for a couple of days in July.

15 My first real taste of the north was
16 provided to me in 1969 when the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources which, of course, was then the Department of
18 Lands and Forests, hired me on as a junior ranger in
19 the Matheson office. That's just about a half an hour
20 south of here.

21 Over the span of two months, I planted
22 trees, did a little brushing work, I fought a couple of
23 forest fires, I did sundry other physical tasks for
24 which I was paid the princely sum of \$5 a day plus room
25 and board. We had no electricity, no indoor plumbing.

1 I learned first hand about muskeg and backflies. The
2 experience, as mixed as it was, convinced me - why I
3 don't know - that the north was where I wanted to be
4 and forestry is what I wanted to do and that is what
5 prompted me to study forest - somebody answer the
6 phone - that's what prompted me to study forestry at
7 Lakehead University and to settle in the north
8 afterwards.

9 The point I am trying to make here is that
10 I'm a northerner by choice and I work in and with the
11 forest because it's important not only to me
12 personally, but to society as a whole and as sappy as
13 that may sound, that's the kind of attitude that
14 Abitibi-Price has of the grassroots and the kind of
15 attitude that's supported and encouraged down there in
16 Queen's Quay in Toronto and that's why I joined
17 Abitibi-price after graduation 15 years ago and why I
18 am still here.

19 Forestry and the forest industry has
20 taken it on the chin over the past several years. I
21 don't believe that all the criticism is unwarranted. I
22 wouldn't say it for a moment that no one or no thing is
23 perfect and mistakes will and have been made, but I
24 sincerely believe that our major problem is not how we
25 are affecting the environment, but how we are perceived.

1 to be affecting the environment. That perception is
2 one of the things that's most troubling to those who
3 depend so much on the preservation of the forest and
4 the forest environment.

5 I realize that your mandate is confined
6 to Crown lands as opposed to private lands, but we at
7 Abitibi-Price tend not to differentiate. We have
8 something like 261 square miles of private lands that
9 we manage and when we recently sold standing timber on
10 our large freehold forest, we stipulated to the
11 purchasers that there would be no harvesting within 120
12 metres of waterbodies.

13 This was not because we are bound to a
14 law that says we have to leave a reserve on our own
15 property, there is no such law, but because we are
16 bound to a management ethic that says we do the right
17 thing under a given set of circumstances.

18 I believe that many possess, including
19 people in the north, only an abstract concept of the
20 forest as opposed to an understanding of the forest.
21 The advantage the people of the north have is that the
22 forest is not an abstraction when it's in your own
23 backyard. It is not an abstraction when it's where you
24 work and where you play and where you live.

25 And while we recognize that the forest is

1 not ours alone, we have to share it, the forest to
2 those of us here in the north is our environment first
3 hand. It is our way of life and there is no segment in
4 society who wants to protect it and preserve it more
5 than we do.

6 In my 15 years with Abitibi-Price, I have
7 been witness to some of the most progressive forestry
8 practices and attitudes in the industry. During those
9 15 years, the forestry education provided to me by this
10 company has added greatly to my four years of
11 university study. The company with neither
12 consideration for nor expectation of financial return
13 has encouraged and supported by participation in a
14 great many forestry organizations and projects.

15 On company time and with company dollars
16 I have walked the forests of Lapland north of the
17 Arctic Circle and the vast man-made forests of
18 Venezuela seven degrees above the equator. I have
19 witnessed first hand the practice of forestry in Nova
20 Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, Quebec and
21 virtually all of Ontario.

22 My association with the company has sent
23 me to the American southeast throughout the lake states
24 and twice to Alaska. It is hard to imagine how any of
25 this exposure has contributed to the bottom line on the

1 annual report, but it has helped me and the company for
2 which I work to satisfy our commitments to society. In
3 none of those places have I seen a greater dedication
4 to the future nor a greater degree of sincerity nor a
5 greater sense of integrity toward managing and
6 maintaining the natural resources that is present at
7 Iroquois Falls.

8 Abitibi-Price has been operating in the
9 forests around Iroquois Falls for nearly eight decades.
10 As we approach the end of the old forest, we are now
11 taking the second harvest of lands cut way back in the
12 early days and we are replanting those lands, those
13 same lands, in anticipation of a third harvest 60 or 70
14 years from now when we are around 150.

15 We have been in business for a long time
16 and we intend to be in business for a lot longer. We
17 intend, in fact, to be in business forever. At the
18 same time, we genuinely care about all the other uses
19 and benefits the forest has to offer not only for
20 yourselves and the rest of society, but for future
21 generations. That means that we recognize the
22 compelling need to manage with care the natural
23 resources which have been entrusted to us and that is
24 something we are now doing very successfully and
25 something we are prepared and willing to continue

1 doing.

2 Madam Chair and Mr. Martel, thank you
3 very much.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Saltarelli.

5 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
6 Saltarelli?

7 (no response)

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

9 Is Mr. Dennis Poulin here from the
10 Chamber of Commerce?

11 MR. POULIN: Yes, ma'am.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Could you please come
13 forward.

14 MR. POULIN: Madam Chair, I brought some
15 help today.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Could we swear you in
17 please.

18 MR. POULIN: Would you like them up here
19 too?

20 MADAM CHAIR: The three of you are making
21 a submission together?

22 MR. POULIN: Yes, that's right.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, very good.

24

25

1 DENI POULIN,
2 JIM RICHARD,
3 BILL RUSSELL, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: We will give this brief
5 prepared by the Timmins Chamber of Commerce, the
6 Resources Committee Exhibit 1346 and it consists of 21
7 pages.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1346: Twenty-one page written
9 presentation submitted by the
 Chamber of Commerce.

10 MR. POULIN: May I first introduce the
11 gentlemen that are appearing with me today, Jim Richard
12 and Bill Russell, I'm Deni Poulin.

13 Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, mayor, reeves,
14 municipal officials of the City of Timmins and of our
15 neighbouring communities and to all others gathered
16 here today for this satellite hearing of the
17 environmental assessment on timber management, good
18 afternoon.

19 We, the environmental assessment
20 subcommittee of the Timmins Chamber of Commerce,
21 welcome you to northeastern Ontario and in particular
22 to our beautiful City of Timmins.

23 To set the context of our presentation
24 here today, we begin with a description of our
25 community, one which should clearly establish our

1 chamber's interest in these proceedings.

2 At this time, Madam Chair, I would like
3 to deviate a moment and give you the list of the
4 members that have participated on this committee and in
5 preparing this presentation. They are in alphabetical
6 order: Pierre Corbeil from Malette; Rob Edmonds who
7 preceded Steve Price from McChesney Lumber; James Gibb
8 from Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters; Joe Parisi, a
9 local accountant with Ross, Pope; myself with Porcupine
10 Canvas; Jim Richard, a consultant with Overburden
11 Exploration Services; Bill Russell with Ontario
12 Trappers Association; and Hans Toby of the Ontario
13 Federation of Anglers & Hunters, most of whom are here
14 today.

15 Timmins, of course, prides itself on
16 being the largest city in areal extent in Canada.
17 Encompassing over 3,200 square kilometres of land and
18 water and a population of about 45,000 residents within
19 its boundaries, Timmins offers an uncrowded open
20 atmosphere for all in which to live, work and play.

21 Timmins is a vibrant place where diverse
22 culture, commercial and industrial activities and wide
23 ranging recreational pursuits have always co-existed
24 and will continue to do so to meet the future needs of
25 our ever growing community.

1 Timmins is a place to work and prosper.
2 Mining and lumbering, our two principal industries, are
3 the cornerstones of Timmins' predominantly
4 resource-based economy. It is these primary industries
5 which are wholly responsible for the birth and
6 subsequent transition of Timmins from an isolated,
7 remote camp early in the century to the modern and
8 prosperous city that it is today.

9 Building upon a richly endowed resource
10 base, our economy is now beginning to diversify into a
11 major regional service centre for the north through
12 expansion of its administrative, educational, cultural
13 and distribution services and facilities.

14 With expansive forests and more than 200
15 sparkling clear lakes and rivers, Timmins also enjoys
16 its natural resources. Fishing, hunting, swimming,
17 boating, water skiing and cottaging are about a few of
18 the many recreational opportunities that provide
19 satisfying experiences for both area residents and
20 tourists.

21 Indeed, Timmins is a microcosm of the
22 northern Ontario reality in which a relatively
23 harmonious multiple use of forests and other natural
24 resources by diverse users has been a traditional way
25 of life, long before it became a matter of public

1 policy debate. Our community is a working social,
2 economy model which clearly reflects the success of
3 multiple use.

4 The main purpose of our presentation here
5 today is to assert our contention that continuation of
6 a multiple use policy is vital to the long-term
7 stability of all northern Ontario.

8 This brief has been prepared by the Class
9 Environmental Assessment Subcommittee on behalf of the
10 Timmins Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber represents a
11 product cross-section of the communities and is
12 concerned with the economic and social well-being of
13 the area. This effort was initiated back in October
14 1988 by the Chamber's resources committee upon
15 recognition of the direct and very substantial impact
16 that the class environmental assessment hearings on
17 timber management could have upon general forest
18 activities and, consequently, upon all northern
19 communities, including Timmins.

20 To address the broad range of local
21 resource user issues and perspectives, an eight-person
22 multi-disciplinary team was formed comprising
23 representatives from the general public, the mining
24 industry, tourist outfitters, the local Anglers And
25 Hunters Association, the Trappers Association, the

1 forest industry and local businesses.

2 Meetings have been conducted once a month
3 to discuss forest resource user issues and the progress
4 of the Class EA hearings on timber management in their
5 earlier phases. Our meetings were always very
6 interesting and informative and, given the differences
7 of opinion within our team, often very colourful.

8 . Statements of position. From your
9 subcommittee's work over the past few months, eight
10 main points of concern have been highlighted for
11 presentation today. The consensus achieved by our
12 group in determining this common ground of opinion is
13 in itself a reflection of how multiple use conflicts
14 may be successfully resolved.

15 Initial committee discussions focused
16 upon an analysis of the existing conflicts between
17 members of our multi-disciplinary team as a means of
18 better understanding the issues that face various
19 resource users groups in the Timmins area.

20 Subsequent committee work focused upon
21 establishing common philosophical points which could be
22 agreed upon by all concerned. The following issues are
23 addressed herein.

24 (1), multiple use of forest resources;
25 (2), support of the class environmental assessment

1 process for timber management; (3), support of the
2 concept of forest management agreements; (4), support
3 of the timber management planning process; (5),
4 government policy responsibility for matters of broad
5 policy; (6), recognition of non-industry forest users;
6 (7), evaluation and resolution of environmental issues;
7 (8), importance of the forest environment and multiple
8 use activity to the community.

9 The Board will note that our
10 deliberations are general in nature and that we avoid
11 delving into technical details on specific matters, all
12 of which have probably been dealt with many times over
13 during the Thunder Bay proceedings. We would prefer
14 instead to focus upon the common thread of multiple use
15 which links all resource users in the Timmins area and
16 to focus on the importance of supporting and refining
17 management systems and processes currently in place.

18 MR. RICHARD: In the matter of multiple
19 use, the support of multiple use of natural resources,
20 whereby diverse user groups interact and co-exist
21 within coincident geographic boundaries has been and
22 will continue to be crucial to the social and economic
23 health and future sustainable development of northern
24 Ontario.

25 With a diversity of resource users

1 interacting on a relatively regular basis, checks and
2 balances tend to naturally establish themselves,
3 generally ensuring that environmental impacts of any
4 one group are kept at a minimum. Additionally, with
5 government agencies monitoring the legitimate concerns
6 of all users interacting together in an area,
7 individual user groups are generally not allowed to
8 impose themselves too heavily at the expense of others
9 and/or beyond the carrying capacity of the local
10 environment.

11 The multiple use concept works. It is
12 the principal mechanism by which the north has
13 flourished historically. As noted earlier in this
14 presentation, Timmins was born and raised on natural
15 resources use through the multiple use concept. Though
16 not Eutopian in practice, a wide range of user groups
17 can share the same area in relative harmony and to
18 mutual benefit. Conflicts can be kept at a minimum if
19 rationale processes of conflict resolution are
20 conducted in the fair spirit of negotiation and
21 compromise.

22 In our Timmins forests, we have room for
23 not only lumberjacks and miners who depends upon
24 resource extraction for their livelihood, but also for
25 recreational hunters, fishermen, trappers, boaters,

1 tourist outfitters, cottagers and berry pickers and
2 tourists. We need them all. We need both the
3 diversity of the economic activity they generate,
4 together with a firm commitment by all concerned to
5 wise fair resource use.

6 Finally, it is our position that the
7 growing tendency towards preservationist resource
8 policies must be limited to only those legitimate cases
9 where environmental sensitivity and values have been
10 clearly defined by multi-disciplinary scientific data.

11 The multiple use concept holds out the
12 only promise of socio-economic stability for northern
13 Ontario through diverse sustainable development.
14 Further restrictions on multiple use activities over
15 this vast richly endowed resource base will only
16 transform a self-sustaining, year-round primary
17 economic engine into a much poorer, seasonal service
18 economy dependent upon tending the recreational needs
19 of non-residents.

20 In the matter of the class environmental
21 assessment process. The process of the class
22 environment assessment for timber management is
23 supported as the only viable means by which to evaluate
24 the impact of wide ranging timber activities in our
25 forests. As is, the completion of a class

1 environmental assessment is an extremely costly
2 endeavor in terms of manpower, time and stamina
3 (witness the history of these hearings).

4 However, the alternative to class
5 assessments is a separate environmental review for each
6 individual activity carried out under timber management
7 and extraction. A prospect which is practically
8 unworkable.

9 In addition to the unreasonable strain on
10 time and company resources that separate environmental
11 assessments would generate, there also exists the
12 likelihood that the general public would quickly
13 develop a strong apathy towards general timber
14 management activities if they are bombarded by a
15 continuous flow of public notices and meetings. It
16 must be acknowledged that the consultative
17 opportunities offered to the public by the forest
18 industry can only be successfull if the public at large
19 is encouraged and not discouraged from participating.

20 On the matter of forest management
21 agreements. Our subcommittee supports the general
22 concept of the forest management agreements as a step
23 towards true sustainable development of our forest
24 resources. Since FMAs are, in theory, optimally
25 designed to provide a continuous economic contribution

1 on a sustained yield basis, the socio-economic fabric
2 of northern Ontario should theoretically be well served
3 through FMAs over the long term.

4 The forest management agreement system is
5 a marked improvement over previous systems uses in
6 Ontario. It has resulted in a significant increase in
7 the size and quality of Ontario's reforestation
8 program. The Timmins region is no exception; since the
9 introduction of the forest management agreement in the
10 northern region, the MNR reports an increase of 280 per
11 cent in seedlings planted, an increase of 30 per cent
12 in hectares treated and an increase of 608 per cent in
13 dollars expended.

14 Simply stated, forestry companies working
15 under FMAs must commit to sustained yield management
16 practises since, if they do not manage effectively for
17 the long term, they will soon be out of business.

18 On the matter of timber management
19 planning. The forestry sector is and will continue to
20 be a major economic forest in Ontario. Given the
21 government's mandate to manage Crown forest resources
22 in the face of mounting environmental concerns, it is
23 agreed that the MNR's timber management planning
24 process is a comprehensive management tool which plans
25 the wise and fair multiple use of the forest resource.

1 The timber management planning process
2 provides the necessary open forum in which forestry
3 companies publicly reveal their long-term plans for
4 sustainable development of the forest resource. At the
5 same time, public scrutiny and direct input from
6 non-industry forest users is invited to identify their
7 legitimate interests and conflicts within the terms of
8 the plan.

9 The TMP process is supported by the
10 subcommittee as a viable management mechanism based on
11 sound planning, negotiation and compromise; key factors
12 in the practise of multiple use.

13 With respect to the TMP development, it
14 is our opinion that the resident non-timber interest
15 groups, such as local recreational hunting, cottaging
16 and trapping interests, for example, represent the only
17 legitimate users that should be part of the timber
18 management planning process. The provision for
19 consultative participation in the TMP should not be
20 extended to non-residents who are not part of the
21 socio-economic fabric affected by a given TMP area.

22 It is generally agreed that timber
23 management plans rarely please all people all the time
24 due to the necessity for compromise in this process.
25 Our committee is no exception. While acknowledged as

1 imperfect, the timber management planning process is a
2 necessary information baseline which guides all
3 forestry company activities and provides for the
4 consideration of non-industry forest users. The
5 planning documentation usually includes special
6 operating procedures to deal with other forest issues,
7 environmental concerns and wildlife requirements.

8 It is also agreed by our group that there
9 is a definite need for more adaptive timber management
10 practices that can easily be adjusted to effectively
11 address new local issues as they arise. The
12 introduction of new technologies and techniques, such
13 as computer-based geographic information systems and
14 habitat supply analysis, should serve to meet this need
15 for more flexible dynamic forms of planning.

16 On the matter of government
17 responsibility for broad policy. Referring to matters
18 of government broad policy, such as Crown land use,
19 their establishment and implementation must be regarded
20 as the sole responsibility of government at the Cabinet
21 level. It is inappropriate that broad policy issues
22 should be allowed to come under scrutiny and unilateral
23 judgment through these proceedings.

24 Governments are elected to power on the
25 bases of the political ideals and broad policies which

1 they espouse. Such broad policies and their economic
2 implications are the stable guideposts by which the
3 business sector determines opportunities and investment
4 plans. All businesses look for and demand stability
5 through confidence in government broad policy agendas.

6 To allow broad policy debates to occur as
7 part of the Class EA proceedings could establish an
8 inappropriate precedent by which single use -- or
9 single issue special interest groups may have the
10 unfair opportunity to affect or subvert the broad
11 policy making process.

12 We urge the Board to reject attempts to
13 introduce broad policy debate during these and
14 subsequent Board hearings.

15 MR. RUSSELL: On the matter of
16 non-forestry types. The Ministry of Natural Resources
17 as custodians of Crown land and renewable resources is
18 accountable for both the successes and failures of
19 their timber management techniques. It is incumbent on
20 the MNR to ensure that the negative impacts on the
21 environment (social, economic, physical and/or
22 biological) are mitigated to the best possible degree
23 for the long-term benefit of all.

24 As part of their commitment to the
25 management of Ontario's resources, the MNR prepared and

1 implemented the strategic land use plan for each of
2 their administrative districts more than 10 years ago.
3 Environmental concerns were addressed and incorporated
4 into the strategic land use plans at that time of their
5 establishment.

6 It is evident, however, in the repeated
7 occurrence of similar conflict types that significant
8 inadequacies still exist with the current management
9 system, particularly with regards to the interest of
10 non-industry forest users. However relevant at the
11 time of their development, land use databases have lost
12 some of their credibility due to the failure of updating
13 and reviewing the information in the face of current
14 issues.

15 Much of the data which forms the
16 strategic land use plan database is now incomplete or
17 obsolete. In addition, concerns and needs which may
18 have been significant determinants during the
19 strategic land use plans compilation may not be
20 consistent with current priorities.

21 The Ministry of Natural Resources must
22 commit to continuous updating and land use databases.
23 We recognize that the introduction of the geographic
24 information system should make this an attainable goal.

25 Much publicity has been recently focused

1 on the troublesome problems arising from the intangible
2 value of special interest groups being weighed against
3 the opposing tangible economic values. A system must
4 be developed in which the tangible factors can be
5 quantified so that the decisions on resource use may be
6 rendered with valid justification and objectivity.

7 An intelligent and more sophisticated
8 approach to forest utilization must be based on the
9 concept that the forest is a dynamic, living system.
10 Certainly any policies and management decisions
11 affecting the forest use must be equally dynamic and
12 forward thinking in their approach to best serve
13 industry and non-industry forest users alike.

14 On other environmental issues. In the
15 "resolution of differences" process whereby the
16 viewpoints of conflicting forest users are addressed,
17 all decisions should be rendered and justified on the
18 basis of objective data and scientific principles.

19 Important decisions on tangible forest
20 resources cannot be allowed to be subjectively altered
21 or overtuned in the face of intangible emotional claims
22 by single-use proponents of preservation, just for
23 preservation sake. This type of decision-making
24 process only flies in the face of the fair practice of
25 negotiation and compromise. These concerns must be a

1 part of the planning process, but not at the total
2 expense of the socio-economic values of northern
3 communities.

4 The multiple use concept must not only
5 satisfy the needs and desires of just the users.
6 Integrated into this process of multiple use planning,
7 strong emphasis must be placed on wildlife that could
8 suffer temporary habitat deterioration. Timber
9 harvesting must be conducted in a manner that will
10 minimize the impact on wildlife. In past years,
11 harvesting techniques gave this a very low priority.

12 Finally, the education process has a
13 significant influence on the future positions adopted
14 by young people. If our education system does not
15 provide its students with a well-round curriculum for
16 which they could formulate their own values, future
17 planning process will be undertaken by and presented to
18 individuals who have little appreciation for the needs
19 and views of other resource users.

20 It is our own contention that the Ontario
21 educational system should be revised to provide our
22 youth with the necessary skills to make the important
23 future decisions on environmental matters. This is
24 probably one of the most significant recommendations
25 available to the Board.

1 On the importance of forest environment
2 to Timmins. Activities conducted in the forest
3 environment directly provide the community of Timmins
4 with primary jobs and dollars which are second in
5 significance only to mining. Additional spin-offs are
6 gained by those secondary industries which provides
7 goods and services to assist the operators in a forest.

8 On a tertiary level, yet more jobs are
9 supported by forest generated activities and health
10 services, financial services, as well as the legal and
11 educational sectors of our community.

12 On a smaller though no less important
13 scale, jobs are also provided in tourism and
14 recreational sectors of the economy, including tourist
15 outfitters, recreational hunting and fishing and
16 trapping.

17 It is self-evident that any major change
18 in the forest management process could have significant
19 impact on the economic health of our northern
20 communities. Changes under the mandate of
21 environmental improvement must be carefully evaluated
22 to determine the resultant impact to be felt by an
23 affected community.

24 The Board is encouraged to consider
25 developing a model which would equally consider both

1 the economic and environmental issues; one which would
2 allow for the change and the relevant variables in
3 order to analyse the effect of any Board
4 recommendations or decision.

5 Since many variables of environmental
6 concern do not lend themselves to be numeric
7 conversions; that is, they are not -- they are
8 qualitative rather than quantitative, the Board must
9 attempt at a fair evaluation using reasonable judgment
10 to prevent unfair representation from any one
11 particular group that may not reflect the true need or
12 desires of the community at large.

13 In conclusion, I would like to reiterate
14 the eight points. The multiple use concept, the
15 Chamber whole heartedly supports the concept of
16 multiple use of Ontario's forests; on the class
17 environmental assessment, the Chamber supports the need
18 to examine timber management activities as a whole
19 under the class environmental assessment process; on
20 the forest management agreement concept, the Chamber
21 supports the general concept of the forest management
22 agreement; on timber management planning process, the
23 Chamber supports the fact that timber management plans
24 must be written for the betterment of our forests and
25 communities. The planning process must take under

1 consideration all legitimate interest groups, yet must
2 be flexible in their application. Public input from
3 all user groups should be considered in the planning
4 process to reflect society's need.

5 On broad policies, our responsibility of
6 government, the Chamber supports the contention that
7 matters of broad policy are the responsibility of
8 government at the upper level and that debate on such
9 matters should not be allowed to enter into Board
10 hearings; on the interest of non-industry forest users
11 group, the Chambers supports the fact that the interest
12 of other forest users must be recognized and addressed
13 during the planning process; on evaluation and
14 resolution of environmental issues, the Chamber
15 contends that critical decisions on management of the
16 forest resource should be based on sound, scientific
17 principles and data gathered by practising
18 professionals. Some means must be developed to
19 quantify those subjective intangible values that are
20 increasingly being brought into and what should be an
21 objective decision-making process.

22 No. 8, the importance of the forest
23 environment to our communities. The Chamber recognizes
24 the fact that the forest environment is vitally
25 important to our community for both its economic and

1 social well being. It also recognizes that the
2 economic well being of our community must be considered
3 when making decisions.

4 MR. POULIN: We wish to thank the
5 Environmental Assessment Board for hearing our
6 submission today. We hope that we have, on behalf of
7 the Timmins Chamber of Commerce, conveyed to you the
8 importance that forestry and the multiple use of forest
9 resources plays in the life of Timmins.

10 We trust that you will come to
11 well-informed conclusions at the end of these
12 proceedings. Thank you, Madam Chair, Mr. Martel.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Messrs. Poulin,
14 Richard and Russell.

15 Does any one have questions for the
16 Chamber, the sub committee -- the Class Environmental
17 Assessment Subcommittee is the group on which you
18 serve?

19 MR. POULIN: Yes, it is.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, thank you.

21 Are there any questions for these
22 gentlemen?

23 I had one question and that is with
24 respect to your fifth point, you discuss government
25 responsibilities for broad policy making. Do you know

1 of incidents during our class environmental assessment
2 hearing where in fact we have been listening to
3 evidence that you would classify as being of a broad
4 policy nature as opposed to the type of evidence you
5 see as being more relevant to our work?

6 MR. RICHARD: Well, we understand that
7 the conclusions of your class environmental assessment
8 can have significant implications for northern Ontario,
9 that your decisions are final.

10 We also recognize that there's heavy
11 lobbying on all sides of the issue and that should any
12 one side gain the upper hand in that, there may be the
13 opportunity for the views of any one group to be
14 introduced into those -- into your conclusions, and
15 that your conclusions as being final may, therefore,
16 affect things as broad as general land use in Ontario.

17 MR. MARTEL: You mean by lobbying that
18 presentations are being made before the Board?

19 MR. RICHARD: Presentations,
20 presentations in the media which in some cases are
21 substantial.

22 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
23 much.

24 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair?

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna.

1 MR. HANNA: Would it be feasible -- are
2 you planning on having an afternoon break?

3 The reason I ask is, this is the first
4 time I have seen this presentation. I obviously
5 haven't had a chance to discuss it with my client. I
6 would -- if it's possible if we can just take 10
7 minutes now --

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Let's take 15
9 minutes, Mr. Hanna.

10 MR. HANNA: Okay, and then we could come
11 back perhaps with questions for these gentlemen, if
12 that's appropriate at that time.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Is that suitable to you,
14 gentlemen?

15 MR. POULIN: Yes, Madam Chair.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you. We
17 will be back in 15 minutes.

18 ---Recess taken at 3:35 p.m.

19 ---On resuming at 3:50 p.m.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
21 and gentlemen.

22 Hello, Mr. Hanna. Did you have a
23 question of Messrs. Poulin, Richard or Russell?

24 MR. HANNA: Yes, Madam Chair, and I
25 appreciate your indulgence in waiting for me.

1 I take it you three gentlemen are
2 representing the committee and I understand that some
3 of the questions may be questions that you may not have
4 considered as a committee as a whole.

5 If that arises, if you could identify
6 that for me I would appreciate it. If it is something
7 that you have considered as a committee as a whole and
8 it is a view that is the committee's view, I would like
9 that also identified in response to these questions.

10 Is that acceptable?

11 MR. POULIN: Yes, sir.

12 MR. HANNA: Okay. Now, I would like to
13 deal first with page 6 under the heading Multiple Use.
14 Paragraph 1, you indicate that the diverse user groups
15 interact and co-exist with coincident geographic
16 boundaries.

17 Now, the Board has heard evidence that in
18 terms of resource management in the province that we
19 always -- we are not always faced with having
20 coincident geographic boundaries, and to give you an
21 example, the forest management unit boundaries may be
22 different than, for example, fisheries management units
23 or wildlife management units, perhaps townships,
24 municipal government boundaries.

25 Is it fair to infer from that statement

1 that the committee would support coincident units upon
2 which forest management would take place, forest
3 management of the range of multiple use that you
4 identified in your statement?

5 MR. RICHARD: In a general response to
6 that question, I would like to point out that we
7 mentioned coincident geographic boundaries in the
8 figurative sense rather than the literal sense and that
9 we recognize that boundaries with respect to resources,
10 resource use and whatnot vary over space and time and
11 they cannot be coincident.

12 Beyond that, I don't think the committee
13 has a set answer for that at this time. We are dealing
14 in a general sense here, that within our general area
15 we can co-exist.

16 MR. HANNA: One of the issues that arises
17 is the setting of objectives. You indicated in your
18 statement that you would like to see both tangible and
19 intangible values quantified to the greatest extent
20 possible; correct?

21 MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

22 MR. HANNA: I take it that you would like
23 that quantified in terms of specific objectives for
24 specific forest management units in terms of timber and
25 non-timber values?

1 MR. RUSSELL: Yes, I think that's fair.

2 MR. HANNA: Yes?

3 MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

4 MR. HANNA: I understand there is three
5 of you here, so we want to hear everyone's view. So if
6 someone else wants to add something, I'm happy to have
7 that.

8 The difficulty then is setting those
9 objectives. For example, let's take moose, if the
10 wildlife management unit boundary is not reasonably
11 coincident with the forest management unit boundary,
12 the difficulty is of setting those objectives in a
13 meaning way. Do you understand that problem?

14 MR. RUSSELL: I do believe I understand
15 exactly what you mean. If you look at what the area
16 draws in terms of recreational hunting and such, of
17 which I believe all of us take part in, forest
18 management areas, wildlife management areas are ones
19 outside of the district that people from Timmins travel
20 to.

21 It's not like an arbitrary line that's
22 drawn where you stop. We interact with other districts
23 and other units and there have not really been any
24 problem. It's only a 60-mile drive and you are in
25 Gogama, a 60-mile drive and you are in **Folliet, 60

1 miles and you are virtually in Cochrane. It's not
2 really far per se. Thereo has not been any real
3 conflicts as such because of area that we are able to
4 travel to.

5 MR. HANNA: Can we look at page 7, the
6 first full paragraph, the last sentence, you indicate:

7 "Conflicts can be kept at a minimum if
8 rationale processes of conflict
9 resolution are conducted in the fair
10 spirit of negotiation and compromise."

11 The Ontario Federation of Anglers &
12 Hunters is proposing as one of their terms nad
13 conditions a public advisory committee that would be
14 set up with one of the primary purposes being to
15 provide a forum for this type of negotiation and
16 compromise.

17 Is the committee in support of that type
18 of approach?

19 MR. RUSSELL: As far as a public
20 advisory, that's ideal, that provincially. What we
21 have set up is one that deals with it here locally,
22 with the local users. So, in essence, we're talking
23 about the same thing.

24 MR. HANNA: Turning to page 9, the first
25 full paragraph. The Board has heard considerable

1 evidence in terms of the bombardment of the public by
2 public notices and meetings and the difficulty that the
3 public has often in both understanding and responding
4 to these requests.

5 The Ontario Federation of Anglers &
6 Hunters is proposing the public advisory committee
7 again as a possibility to partially address this
8 concern, and by that we are looking at the public
9 advisory committee as being a primary sounding board
10 for public comment initially on forest management
11 proposals within a unit.

12 Is that consistent with the type of
13 concept that the committee has considered and endorsed?

14 MR. RUSSELL: I do believe it is. The
15 only one thing that is, great care must be taken that
16 the members on the advisory group represent that broad
17 spectrum of the resource user that would ensure that
18 the multiple use concept of Crown lands and resources
19 are done in a manner that will allow a sustained yield.

20 MR. HANNA: Can I take it also the
21 emphasis you've put later in the statement in terms of
22 local interest being represented, that those interests
23 that are represented on that committee should be a
24 broad cross-section of the local community?

25 MR. RUSSELL: Yes. When the committee

1 was set up we attempted to draw from every person that
2 was -- well, that could be impacted if they were left
3 out.

4 MR. HANNA: Perhaps we are speaking here
5 at cross-purposes. I was speaking of the committee
6 within the timber management planning process as
7 opposed to your committee within the Chamber of
8 Commerce.

9 MR. GREEN: I'm sorry.

10 MR. HANNA: Can you respond in that
11 context, please? Do you want me to try the question
12 again?

13 MR. RUSSELL: Yes, rephrase it again,
14 please.

15 MR. HANNA: All right. One of the
16 proposals that the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
17 Hunters is making to the Board is that the public
18 advisory committee be comprised of local interests, a
19 broad cross-section that fairly represents local
20 interest and that that be used as a primary sounding
21 board for timber management proposals within a forest
22 management unit.

23 Is that consistent with the concept that
24 the committee has --

25 MR. RUSSELL: I'd say yes. Yes, you

1 can't get any fairer than that.

2 MR. HANNA: Now, in terms of making the
3 public advisory committee effective, you would agree
4 that it's important that those members are committed
5 and willing to work together on that committee?

6 MR. RUSSELL: We say committed to working
7 together. They should be committed to a process
8 whereby they are willing to harmoniously resolve
9 differences.

10 MR. HANNA: And that will involve a
11 considerable commitment of time and effort?

12 MR. RUSSELL: Quite probably, initially.

13 MR. HANNA: Do you feel that there would
14 be difficulty in getting that level of commitment
15 within this community?

16 MR. RUSSELL: Within this community,
17 absolutely not.

18 MR. HANNA: Now, another issue that the
19 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters has considered
20 in terms of the public advisory committee concept is
21 the need for the committee to have a minimum level of
22 information, for them to be effective they have to have
23 certain basic information. Would you agree with that?

24 MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

25 MR. HANNA: Would you agree that an

1 important role in that public advisory committee is to
2 provide advice to the forest company and to the
3 Ministry in terms of what is a reasonable level of
4 minimum information for them to consider proposals?

5 MR. RUSSELL: Advice or concerns?

6 MR. HANNA: I have a hard time answering
7 questions, I have no trouble framing them. I'm not
8 sure of the difference between concerns and advice.
9 Can you clarify that for me, please?

10 MR. RICHARD: I'd just like to say that
11 the comment that we made with respect to having people
12 from various backgrounds work together was just made
13 within the context of forest management agreements and
14 the opportunities that they provide to the public to
15 have input. Our committee is not prepared to endorse
16 any one group's proposition at this time.

17 MR. HANNA: I wasn't asking for that. I
18 was simply asking for the committee's interpretation of
19 how they see dealing with these considerations that
20 have been raised here, and I was not in any way
21 suggesting that you had endorsed the terms and
22 conditions of the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
23 Hunters or the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association
24 or those of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

25 What I am trying to deal with here is,

1 you have raised a concern here about bombardment of the
2 public with information. I'm trying to explore with
3 you how or what reasonable mechanisms there are to deal
4 with that concern. So that's the context within which
5 these questions are being asked.

6 Now back to your question, the difference
7 between concern and advice. I don't understand the
8 difference.

9 MR. RUSSELL: Well, I hope I can give you
10 what I think might help you. I do not believe that as
11 a representative from any resource user group that I
12 should dictate what has to be done in any field of
13 resource extraction that I do not take part in because
14 what I'm giving is my hypothesis of what it should be.

15 However, I feel that my views or concerns
16 should be expressed in a manner that will allow the
17 other resource extractor to look at them, review them
18 and, if possible, meld their operation to minimize the
19 impact.

20 MR. HANNA: Back to my question, then.
21 In terms of providing advice to the forest industry and
22 to the Ministry of Natural Resources in terms of what
23 is a reasonable level of information to have to make a
24 decision, do you see that has a role that would be
25 legitimate for a public advisory committee or some

1 other forum for that input?

2 MR. RUSSELL: Again, I'm getting back to
3 concerns or advice. I feel that the public advisory
4 board probably should make them aware of it but, again,
5 this is one that you are asking me to give a decision
6 on what the board -- I would like, if you would be good
7 enough to write your question and have it entered into
8 the Board hearings, and at this time we would like to
9 take it back and we will respond to the Board after
10 we've met with the subcommittee to go into it further
11 because there hasn't been sufficient time dealt on it.

12 MADAM CHAIR: I think that's an efficient
13 way to proceed, Mr. Hanna.

14 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, I'll take that
15 as an undertaking and we will deal with it in the
16 normal procedure.

17 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine. Mr.
18 Hanna, I think the Board is eager to get on to the
19 other people who want to make submissions today. Why
20 don't you put all your questions together and perhaps
21 send it to these gentlemen.

22 MR. HANNA: Certainly. I will undertake
23 to do that, Madam Chair, and I take it that that will
24 then be circulated, we will get a formal response back
25 from the Chamber and that that will then form part of

1 the record when that's completed.

2 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine, Mr. Hanna.

3 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

4 MR. POULIN: Madam Chair, I have a
5 question.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

7 MR. POULIN: Have you seen the way to
8 determine how long the hearings are going to go on yet
9 at this stage?

10 MADAM CHAIR: We have no idea, Mr.
11 Poulin. We have been -- well, we started in May of
12 1988 and so we are well into -- we have completed two
13 years of hearings.

14 I have no idea. We finished the parties
15 who are in support of the Ministry's application and we
16 just finished the case led by the Industry recently and
17 when we go back in October to Toronto we'll begin
18 hearing the intervenors, the parties who are in
19 opposition to the application.

20 I don't know when it will end. I wish it
21 was over already. I think it is taking much too long
22 and that's a problem both of the way the process is set
23 up and the complexity of this application.

24 MR. POULIN: Thank you.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I have one

1 question which can be answered with a yes or no, I
2 suspect, and that is to ask Mr. Russell, you are listed
3 as being with the Ontario Trappers Association, Mr.
4 Russell, in your presentation, Exhibit 1346, are you in
5 fact the President of that association?

6 MR. RUSSELL: That is right.

7 MR. CASSIDY: Can you tell me how many
8 members would be in that association?

9 MR. RUSSELL: I guess it varies year to
10 year. I didn't have the count right offhand from last
11 year. There are 15,000 trappers in Ontario and our
12 association represents approximately two-thirds of
13 them.

14 MR. CASSIDY: And that is a provincial
15 association?

16 MR. RUSSELL: That is correct, yes.

17 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,
19 gentlemen.

20 The Board will now call on Mr. Clifford
21 Noveau. Is Mr. Noveau with us this afternoon?

22 (no response)

23 Perhaps he is attending a later session.
24 We will move on to Mr. Tom O'Shaughnessy.

25 TOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sworn

---EXHIBIT NO. 1347: Twelve-page written presentation submitted by Tomas O'Shaughnessy

TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, I would like to submit the entire brief as an exhibit. I would like to read only the conclusions on page 11 and 12. The remaining part of the brief contains the location, history and other interesting points about the Municipality of Chapleau.

TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY: My name is Thomas O'Shaughnessy and I have been a resident of Chapleau for 37 years. I am presently retired after serving 33 years as a conservation officer with the Ministry of Natural Resources. I was appointed to the Chapleau Economic Development Committee in '87 and have been the Chairman for the last two years.

I also hold other community related positions which are as follows: I am a member of the North Algoma Industrial Trading Organization and also a

1 member of the Superior East Economic Development
2 Corporation. They are both federally funded
3 organizations.

4 Madam Chairman and Members of the
5 Environmental Assessment Board, the community of
6 Chapleau, municipal councillors, the Reeve of our
7 township and myself extend our sincere appreciation for
8 being provided an opportunity today to present you with
9 our witness statement on timber management on Crown
10 lands.

11 These hearings, our involvement in terms
12 of this public presentation and the eventual outcome of
13 this important process are of the utmost importance to
14 the future well being and survival of our community.
15 Very simply, the major and dominant sector of very
16 narrow economic base is comprised of the forestry
17 component. Without a viable and sustainable forestry
18 component our community will not likely survive.

19 It is essential that the crucial
20 importance of timber resources, both the used and
21 unused species, to small Ontario communities such as
22 Chapleau be recognized and understood. As a small
23 community, Chapleau is one of Ontario's largest
24 producers of softwood lumber, reflecting our strong
25 dependency on the forest industry.

1 Recognizing the importance of adequate
2 sustainable timber supplies to our community, we
3 nonetheless share a strong concern for the environment.
4 However, to turn about the environment should not
5 excluded the reality and the socio-economic
6 consequences and risks involved in imposing
7 environmental conditions of a type or degree that would
8 unreasonably restrict wood supply and possibly provide
9 strong disincentive to our forest industry; thus,
10 threatening the well being and survival of small
11 northern communities such as our own.

12 Our community has previous espoused the
13 principle of multiple use. We honestly believe that
14 protection of the environment and maintaining an
15 adequate sustainable timber supply for communities such
16 as ours are objectives that are compatible with one
17 another and not exclusive of each other.

18 Recognizing the importance and complete
19 dependency of small communities such as ours on
20 adequate timber supply allocations, it is imperative
21 that timber flow from our Chapleau District be
22 restricted and controlled, that adequate regeneration
23 be ensured, that timber resources in the Chapleau
24 District be processed by companies located there, that
25 timber resources in Chapleau MNR District be protected

1 from encroachment by outside interest that would
2 process any of Chapleau District timber supplies in
3 adjacent, large and less dependent communities; and
4 that the province recognize the importance of the
5 protection of timber resources to communities such as
6 Chapleau and that this become a paramount principal of
7 any future timber resource allocation/management.

8 In closing, Madam Chairman, I cannot
9 over-emphasize to anyone here the importance of the
10 lumber industry to the Township of Chapleau. The
11 lumber industry has served our community well over many
12 years, providing the basis for our economic well being
13 and ongoing stability.

14 As community leaders, we encourage our
15 local forestry interests to continue to strenghten
16 local operations and forest management practices, to
17 continue as good corporate citizens and to help all of
18 us ensure the continuation of the benefits and
19 livelihood that we in northern Ontario have enjoyed to
20 this date from our timber resources and hopefully will
21 continue to do so for years to come.

22 Madam Chair, Board members, on behalf of
23 the Township of Chapleau, I again wish to thank you for
24 this very important opportunity to speak to you today.

25 Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

2 Does anyone have a question of Mr.

3 O'Shaughnessy?

4 One question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy. You
5 refer on the bottom of page 11 to timber resources in
6 the Chapleau District being processed there or
7 thereabouts.

8 TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY: Yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: What sort of further
10 processing do you see taking place in the Chapleau
11 District?

12 TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY: Well, at the present
13 moment we have a very large supply of under-utilized
14 species there, poplar, and we would not like to see
15 those species leave the district in log form. We'd
16 like to have them processed in our community.

17 MADAM CHAIR: As in a pulp and paper
18 operation?

19 TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY: As a pulp and paper
20 operation or chipboard or strand board. We welcome any
21 companies here today that would like to re-establish
22 themselves in Chapleau. I am sure we would help them
23 in any way we can.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I'm sure this idea has been
25 discussed before.

1 Thank you very much, Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

2 We will now call on Mr. George Wall.

3 GEORGE WALL, Sworn

4 MR. WALL: My name is George Wall. I am
5 Chairman of the Land Use Environmental Committee of the
6 Porcupine Branch of the Prospectors and Developers
7 Association.

8 In my brief I'm going to cover some
9 topics where timber management and exploration overlap
10 and the problems that we've run into in the past and
11 how these hearings can hopefully solve some of these
12 problems.

13 Our Porcupine Branch of the PDA consists
14 largely of geoscientists who are in the employ of
15 numerous exploration companies based here in Timmins.
16 These companies hold exploration ground throughout
17 northern and southern Ontario. Our group also consists
18 of individual prospectors who are also subject to ever
19 increasing provincial and federal policies,
20 regulations, guidelines and fines.

21 The Land Use and Environment Committee
22 was recently forward to help government develop more
23 pragmatic policies and guidelines on issues which
24 impact our industry.

25 The following submissions specifically

1 details how we can work together. Our first topic of
2 concern is communication between the exploration
3 industry and those carrying out the timber management
4 planning process. The first area of communication I'd
5 like to address is access roads.

6 We would like the Class EA on timber
7 management to ensure that the Ministry of Northern
8 Development and Mines is included in the planning
9 process of all access roads. This process is already
10 taking place in the local district MNR offices,
11 however, lacking in outlying district offices. We need
12 a consistent set of guidelines for all district offices
13 to communicate with the Ministry of Northern
14 Development and Mines across northern Ontario.

15 Presently I think it's 25 district
16 offices that we have to monitor, all have different
17 policies, they're coming out with different management
18 plans, different tourism plans, different fisheries
19 plans for us to deal with each district and deal with
20 each land use set of -- each district land use set of
21 guidelines is a mountain of paperwork and a lot of
22 monitoring.

23 I think a lot of the problems can be
24 solved through the timber management plan which will be
25 formed out of these hearings. Hopefully, we can

1 include a clause in there where the MNR is forced or
2 directed to contact the Ministry of Northern
3 Development and Mines and not work as an isolated unit,
4 but work with them because we are both sharing the
5 forest.

6 In Quebec, both timber and exploration
7 groups are included in the access road planning
8 process. In this way, both long and short term aspects
9 of road planning are considered. Timber stands can be
10 accessed and harvested over the short term, while
11 exploration is a continuous process which requires
12 access over the long term.

13 There are several examples where
14 exploration programs over a period of 50 to 60 years
15 have resulted in the discovery a present day mine. One
16 is the Holt McDermott which is located near Matheson.
17 It was initially drilled off in the 1920's and
18 exploration had periodically continued and resulted in
19 a present day mining operation. There's a process
20 which took 60 years to develop and we require access
21 into the bush in the long term.

22 We are running across a lot of instances
23 where MNR is closing roads or removing bridges and they
24 are thinking about timber harvesting and control of the
25 forest and, again, we are running into the problem

1 where they are not communicating with the Ministry of
2 Northern Development and Mines and they don't
3 understand the importance of maintaining long-term
4 access. We are sharing the resources of the bush, we
5 have to share the access and we have different
6 requirements.

7 In road planning, the MNR must not only
8 take into account the location of timber stands to be
9 harvested, but also they must address areas of high
10 mineral potential so that roads can be built in the
11 most cost effective and beneficial manner to both
12 party.

13 I'd also like to add that the MNR should
14 also be considering tourist operators where they have
15 fly-in fish camps. If they put the road too close to a
16 lake, that fly-in fishery operation will be wiped out.
17 We all have to sit together, communicate together,
18 develop a rapport, understand where one another is
19 coming from and hammer out a solution.

20 Please include us in the road planning
21 process across Ontario as is done quite effectively in
22 Quebec.

23 Secondly, I would like to address road
24 closures and the removal of bridges. These impact
25 heavily on the cost of the exploration activity.

1 Again, we ask that all MNR district offices be directed
2 to contact the MNDM for their input and determine the
3 impact of the closure on the exploration industry
4 before they go ahead with their closures.

5 Next I would like to discuss exploration
6 grids being obliterated by timber harvesting
7 operations. This doesn't occur all the time, it's
8 fairly rare because our exploration activities cover
9 such a small land mass in Ontario; however, it has
10 happened in the past. The cost of an exploration
11 grid -- I'm not sure if you understand what an
12 exploration grid is; do you?

13 MR. MARTEL: I have an idea.

14 MADAM CHAIR: We have an idea.

15 MR. WALL: Okay. The average cost ranges
16 from anywhere from 20,000 up to \$80,000 and maybe even
17 more. Under the new Mining Act, timber operators will
18 be liable for damage to exploration grids. We are
19 asking again that the MNR in their timber management
20 process be directed to open the lines of communication
21 between the individual harvesting operator and the
22 explorationist so that we can effectively harvest the
23 natural resources in cooperation with one another.

24 There's many instances where the
25 explorationist may be finished with his grid and it may

1 no longer be required. If the lines of communciation
2 are open, we can give them the go ahead to go ahead and
3 harvest over our grids. Again, communication,
4 communication.

5 In a lot of instances it has not occurred
6 in the past. Some district offices are good, some
7 don't listen at all. What's lacking is consistency and
8 if we have a broad policy across the province to
9 enforce a communication, I think it would go along ways
10 to putting in a lot of little fires that we run into
11 all the time.

12 I would like to also address the
13 requirement. In certain MNR district offices, for us
14 to acquire timber cutting licenses and pay stumpage
15 fees on other district offices we are allowed to carry
16 out our exploration activities responsibly and
17 uninhibited.

18 We are asking for an across-the-province
19 timber management plan which will not require timber
20 cutting licences for cutting grid lines which are no
21 more than brushed out surveys lines. In cases where
22 drilling activities or clearing impact on areas greater
23 than say, five, acres in size, we would be willing to
24 pay stumpage fees and obtain cutting licences because
25 we realize that we are taking away timber resources at

1 the loss of timber companies and we would like to
2 address that problem. However, a program affecting an
3 area of less than, say, five acres would not require a
4 timber cutting licence.

5 Please help us out and don't drown us
6 with additional permits, licences and fees.
7 Exploration dollars are very scarce and need to be
8 expended as cost effectively as possible. Please don't
9 burden us with more controls and red tape. Remember,
10 without exploration, cities and towns such as Timmins,
11 Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Wawa, Manitouage, Red Lake,
12 Pickel Lake, Geraldton, Beardmore and many other
13 smaller communities of the north would never exist.

14 Please ensure through your hearings that
15 the lines of communication between our groups, the
16 Prospectors and Developers Groups, the Ministry of
17 Northern Development and Mines and the MNR district
18 offices are kept open and that we can resolve a lot of
19 the problems through consultation with them.

20 Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
22 wall.

23 Is there a question for Mr. wall?

24 MR. MARTEL: I am concerned about what
25 you've said, but have representations been made to the

1 various ministries over an extended period of time to
2 try to develop a consistent method of communicating
3 amongst the various districts, amongst the various
4 ministries and those people involved?

5 MR. WALL: We have been addressing each
6 district office one at a time. The local Timmins
7 district office is quite good. We've had almost no
8 problems with them at all in the recent past and we
9 have developed a good rapport.

10 We've run into horrible problems with
11 outlining district offices where our activities aren't
12 as commonplace as they are in the Timmins District. As
13 far as an over-encompassing consultation with the MNR,
14 I do not know of any. I am trying to get something
15 going on that road, but I'm hoping through a timber
16 management plan we can address a lot of these problems
17 if it's all encompassing across the province.

18 MR. MARTEL: Well, that's the point I'm
19 trying to make. If you aren't pushing it at the
20 very -- with the various ministries, I wouldn't stop
21 with MNR.

22 I mean, you have to look at probably
23 Northern Affairs and Mines and get them involved,
24 otherwise if they are not talking to one another you
25 are not going to get any type of consistency and any

1 type of application of anything unless your
2 association -- I mean, I don't think it's a big problem
3 to overcome, quite frankly, if both ministries are
4 involved at the top, to in fact insist that that occur
5 in the various regions. I think it would happen rather
6 quickly if your association were to push it.

7 MR. WALL: One problem we are running
8 into is, when the district offices come up with their
9 District Land Use Guidelines they set their own
10 objectives. They're given so much power and control as
11 to what their objectives are and how they operate.

12 MR. MARTEL: Well, I mean I can only
13 suggest to your association that it not deal with the
14 district, that in fact it would be wise if they
15 attempted to get policy that's province -- northern
16 Ontario wide as opposed to try trying do it district by
17 district because with the number of districts that are
18 involved and the number of different people involved
19 you are going to have difficulty.

20 I would suggest the best place to do it
21 is take it right to the various ministries. In
22 northern Ontario now, MNR has a Deputy Minister in
23 northern Ontario, has had for a number of years, that
24 should be brought to his attention in trying to resolve
25 that.

1 MR. WALL: The way we are trying to
2 address it is by going through the overall management
3 guidelines for tourism, for fisheries. The province --
4 the MNR is coming up with province-wide guidelines also
5 with timber management and we see it as our best bet to
6 get into that overall guideline, to enforce or put
7 forth our idea and our concerns because each district
8 takes the timber management guideline and they
9 interpret it and they use those as the guidelines as to
10 how to operate. That's my understanding anyways.

11 MR. MARTEL: I would do it differently
12 than you, let me just put it that way.

13 MR. WALL: Okay.

14 MR. MARTEL: I would have done it right
15 at the top.

16 MR. WALL: We're still learning.

17 MR. MARTEL: Yes. I'm telling you where
18 I would go if I were you.

19 MR. WALL: Okay. Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: You can do what you wish
21 with Mr. Martel's free political advice.

22 MR. MARTEL: I learned a long time ago.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Maybe he has someone he
24 knows he can introduce you to.

25 - Just one quick question, Mr. Wall. Is it

1 typical for the exploration grid, the area of the grid
2 to be larger or smaller than five acres? Are they
3 typically smaller than five acres, individual?

4 MR. WALL: A grid can encompass as much
5 as a thousand acres.

6 MADAM CHAIR: But in most cases would it
7 be larger than five acres?

8 MR. WALL: When I was talking about the
9 five acres was diamond drilling. The actual impact on
10 the forest when we clear a road into a diamond drill
11 site, the trees we knock down in order to get that
12 drill in to a site specific, that area being five acres
13 or any area in which stripping is done to expose
14 bedrock. I was not talking about grids in reference to
15 the five acres.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Any other
17 questions for Mr. Wall?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I have one
19 question and I was going to provide him with some
20 questions.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to ask
23 whether those grids are information that is in the
24 possession of the mining -- the local mining recorder?
25 I would assume it would be.

1 MR. WALL: The Ministry of Natural
2 Resources requires us in our work permits, when we want
3 to carry out any type of work in the field, to submit a
4 map with the location of all grids, all drill holes,
5 all activities.

6 So the MNR has at its disposal all the
7 information they need to give to the timber people and
8 the addresses of all the claim holders in order so they
9 can contact one another.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: And it would also be in
11 the possession of the mining recorder; is that correct?

12 MR. WALL: Not until the assessment
13 requirements for the claims had been submitted to the
14 mining recorder.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: And perhaps rather than
16 by way of question, Mrs. Koven, I could just advise, in
17 addition to Mr. Martel's advice, that there are some
18 terms and conditions put forward by the Ministry
19 dealing with involvement or notice to the Ministry of
20 Northern Development and Mines in relation to timber
21 management activities and planning -- development of
22 timber management plans, as well as the proposal for
23 the involvement on the Ministry's proposed stakeholder
24 committee of various stakeholder groups, including
25 prospectors and developers, the mining industry in

1 general. If he would like more information on that, we
2 could certainly give it to him.

3 MR. WALL: Sure.

4 MR. MARTEL: Can I back up for a moment.
5 Did you say you had to pay stumpage?

6 MR. WALL: We've been asked to pay
7 stumpage fees by certain district offices.

8 MR. MARTEL: How would they assess this
9 stumpage? Do they send somebody out to cut where
10 you've done the grid or what?

11 It is when you are doing your grid, when
12 you are putting in your lines they want you to pay
13 stumpage?

14 MR. WALL: Yes.

15 MR. MARTEL: Who does that go to? I
16 mean, where does that lumber -- I mean, it's not that
17 much material cut; is it?

18 MR. WALL: What we've done in the past is
19 we've fought it because it is so silly. I mean, we've
20 have told them and we've gone up the ladder and said
21 this is ridiculous and you guys are misusing your
22 guidelines.

23 MR. MARTEL: And do you have to purchase
24 a licence or a permit as well?

25 MR. WALL: If the impact of our stripping

1 is large enough we do. Sometimes we've been asked
2 right off the bat if we are going to knock down any
3 trees whatsoever to acquire a timber cutting licence
4 which we find ridiculous too.

5 We are not in the timber harvesting
6 business at all.

7 MR. MARTEL: Well, that's the point I'm
8 making. If you are cutting trees and they're not being
9 used, how can you be asked to pay stumpage?

10 MR. WALL: We have to cut them and place
11 them on the side for any -- for the timber company, who
12 have harvesting rights in that area, for them to --

13 MR. MARTEL: But what if it's a Crown
14 management unit?

15 MR. WALL: The MNR has all sorts of -- I
16 don't know all the technicalities. The MNR has all
17 the -- you would have to ask them about that.

18 MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, perhaps I
20 could ask just one more question--

21 MADAM CHAIR: One more question, Ms.
22 Blastorah.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: --to follow up on that.
24 Perhaps it would help clarify the matter for Mr.
25 Martel.

1 Am I correct that in situations where
2 that wood is harvested and made available to the
3 licence holder, would that license holder pay the
4 stumpage for that wood or the equivalent of stumpage?

5 MR. WALL: You'd have to talk to the
6 individual district offices about how they apply their
7 rules, I'm not sure.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

9 MR. WALL: I found it varies all the
10 time.

11 MR. CASSIDY: I have a question.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy.

13 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Wall, as I understand
14 it then, your industry and you in your profession
15 build access roads in the course of your exploration;
16 is that correct?

17 MR. WALL: That's not true. They're not
18 access roads.

19 MR. CASSIDY: Well, they are roads to
20 access the forest so you can do your exploration; is
21 that more correct?

22 MR. WALL: They're not roads at all.

23 MR. CASSIDY: All right. They are some
24 form of access into the forest for you to do your
25 exploration; is that correct?

1 MR. WALL: We don't build roads.

2 MR. CASSIDY: I am asking you if it is
3 some form of access into the forest.

4 MR. WALL: Yes, we do access the forest.

5 MR. CASSIDY: All right. Through a
6 trail, a road or something?

7 MR. WALL: Old existing logging roads,
8 old existing trails, yes.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Do you ever build some form
10 of access that did not previously exist by way of an
11 old logging road?

12 MR. WALL: We don't build. What we do
13 is -- typical access to diamond drill sites is, we take
14 whatever existing roads, old logging roads which aren't
15 even on MNR maps, old trails as close to our
16 exploration site as possible and then we usually walk
17 in.

18 If it's geophysics or geology that's
19 taking place, if a diamond drilling is taking place we
20 have a timber jack or a skidder hauling in a diamond
21 drill which is on steel skids and it's once in and once
22 out.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Is it your evidence then
24 that there are no circumstances in which you construct
25 access to a part of the forest that has never been

1 accessed before? Is that your evidence?

2 MR. WALL: No.

3 MR. CASSIDY: What is your evidence,
4 then? Do you in fact construct access into parts of
5 the forest that have never been accessed before?

6 MR. WALL: We're not constructing
7 anything.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Creating access, then. Do
9 you do that, sir?

10 MR. WALL: Creating access. Okay, we
11 create access.

12 MR. CASSIDY: In the course of creating
13 that access, do you consult with members of the local
14 forest industry?

15 MR. WALL: We have to fill out very
16 detailed work permits which outline exactly where we
17 are positioning our drill holes, and the MNR usually
18 comes back with some sort of restrictions as to what we
19 have to watch out for when we're creating access.

20 MR. CASSIDY: So the answer to my
21 question then is: No, you do not consult directly with
22 the members of the forest industry, rather you fill out
23 work permits; is that correct?

24 MR. WALL: Presently it's the
25 responsibility of the MNR to contact the forestry

1 industry if we are both operating in the same area.

2 MR. CASSIDY: So the answer to my
3 question is no?

4 MR. WALL: No, we do not contact the
5 forestry industry.

6 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Wall.

9 Is there anyone else in the audience who
10 wishes to make a submission to the Board?

11 We will be resuming the hearing at seven
12 o'clock or we are happy to listen to anybody else who
13 might be in the audience now and wishes to talk to the
14 Board.

15 Yes, sir.

16 MR. McKINNON: My name is Don McKinnon.

17 Madam Chairman and true northerner, Elie
18 Martel, and I'm not being sarcastic. I like things
19 deal with northerners when I'm dealing with the north.

20 This is the biggest trial every held in
21 Ontario. All northern Ontario is on trial and I would
22 like to give you something to deal with when the
23 verdict comes out.

24 None of these papers companies, none of
25 these lumber operators left Bay Street or Wall Street

1 and came north and ran in the bush and destroyed all
2 northern Ontario. The MNR and the lands and forests
3 are the ones who dictate anything we do in the bush and
4 have done since day one in the governments in power at
5 the time.

6 So I want you to know or to deal with who
7 is the biggest, whatever you want to call it, criminal
8 in this trial and we go on trial every day when we deal
9 with the Ministry. We have so many districts, so many
10 different sets of rules, so many demi-God's who are
11 running the north that we are really frustrated.

12 When the sentence is delivered I hope
13 that you don't sentence the MNR to death. Give them a
14 suspended sentence of maybe five years and let them try
15 and cooperate and use common sense and realize that
16 they are not dealing with dummies.

17 I think the north, if a bad judgment is
18 made here, it is the death of the north. And as you
19 can see, one of the major companies submitted their
20 brief and they are far from polluters or far from
21 destroying the environment and they have cooperated and
22 have done beyond the call of duty to keep the north the
23 way it is and I personally don't want anybody from
24 southern Ontario and, with all due respect to you, -
25 Madam Chair, it's not personal, telling us how they are

1 going to destroy the north. Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
3 McKinnon. I am used to northerners getting personal
4 about the north and it doesn't bother me a bit. I have
5 come to appreciate the north a lot more in the last
6 couple of years and I see what you are up against.

7 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
8 McKinnon?

9 (no response)

10 Thank you very much.

11 If there is no other business in this
12 afternoon's session we will adjourn now until seven
13 o'clock this evening. Thank you very much.

14 ---Recess taken at 4:40 p.m.

15 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
17 and gentlemen.

18 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Bon
19 soir, mes dames et messieurs.

20 I wish to welcome you to the second
21 session of the Timber Management Hearing in Timmins.
22 We thank you very much for coming here tonight.

23 Je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la
24 deuxième assemblée de l'audience sur le sujet de bois
25 d'oeuvre à Timmins, et je vous remercie d'être venus

1 aujourd'hui.

2 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
3 l'audience qui voudrait que je répète mes mots de
4 bienvenus ou la marche à suivre en français, je suis
5 contente de faire ça.

6 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
7 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

8 My colleague, Elie Martel, is well-known
9 in the north. He served in the Ontario Legislature for
10 20 years representing northern interests and we are
11 fortunate to have his participation in this hearing.
12 My name is Anne Koven and I Chair the Timber Management
13 Hearing.

14 We are assisted by Mr. Daniel Pascoe who
15 is standing, and if you have any questions about the
16 Environmental Assessment Board or the hearing process,
17 please get in touch with Mr. Pascoe. He will be here
18 for a few minutes after the sessions are over this
19 evening and we will also be sitting tomorrow.

20 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
21 Environmental Assessment Board. We are appointed by
22 the Ontario government for three years and our
23 full-time job is to conduct this hearing. We have been
24 listening to evidence now for over two years, mostly in
-25 Thunder Bay. This is day 233 of the Timber Management

1 Hearing.

2 We are now holding satellite hearings
3 throughout communities in northeastern Ontario and from
4 here we move on to Hearst and Geraldton.

5 We are listening to the evidence for the
6 reason of making a decision about the application
7 before us. The proponent is the Ministry of Natural
8 Resources and the subject is Timber Management Planning
9 in Ontario.

10 Mr. Martel and I are guided by the
11 Environmental Assessment Act which tells us what we
12 have to do when we make this decision and how we are to
13 take into account the potential environmental impacts
14 associated with timber management.

15 After hearing all of the evidence - and
16 I'm often asked: When will all this be over? I don't
17 know - but after hearing all of the evidence we will
18 make a decision about whether or not to approve this
19 application.

20 This appears to be a complicated process.
21 We are very supportive of having people such as
22 yourselves meet with us at satellite hearings and talk
23 to us to give us your views on timber management.

24 The rules are very simple. This evening
25 we will be calling on people who got in touch with us

1 earlier, primarily as a result of responding to a
2 notice that was published in the newspaper. We will
3 then ask anybody in the audience who wishes to make a
4 submission to the Board to do so. After someone has
5 finished speaking to the Board, anyone is welcome to
6 ask questions of that person.

7 In addition, we have full-time parties
8 who always attend our hearing, and I will introduce
9 them now so you will know whose interests they
10 represent.

11 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the
12 Ministry of Natural Resources; Ms. Betsy Harvie
13 represents the Ministry of the Environment; Mr. Ed
14 Hanna and Dr. Terry Qinnery represent the Ontario
15 Federation of Anglers & Hunters; Mr. Paul Cassidy
16 represents the Ontario Forest Industries Association
17 and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

18 If you have a written presentation we will
19 ask you to submit it to us and we will give it an
20 exhibit number so it will be part of our record.

21 Everything we say this evening is being
22 recorded by our court reporters: Marilyn Callaghan and
23 Eddie Dugas. And you can find copies of the
24 transcripts of all our hearings at the main library in
25 Timmins.

1 When you make a submission we will ask you
2 to come up to our table and be sworn in. We also have
3 French interpreters attending our hearing this evening,
4 they are: Fabrice Cadieux, Angelo Macri and Andre
5 Moreau.

6 That ends our brief introduction to what
7 we are doing here tonight. And before I call on this
8 evening's list of people who wish to make submissions,
9 we were given at the end of the afternoon session a
10 written submission by Mr. Don McKinnon who stood up at
11 the end of the day and made a few comments.

12 We didn't know at that time that he had a
13 written submission as well and we will give that
14 Exhibit No. 1348. This consists of a 23-page written
15 submission by Mr. Don McKinnon, entitled: A Future in
16 the North for Our Children, and a paper commissioned by
17 Don McKinnon: Father, Northerner and Prospector, and
18 it's dated August, 1990.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1348: 23-page written presentation
20 submitted by Don McKinnon
21 entitled: A Future in the
22 North for Our Children, and a
 paper entitled: Father,
 Northerner and Prospector, dated
 August, 1990.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Also this afternoon we were
24 addressed by a Mr. Jim Gibb. Mr. Gibb gave us a
25 lengthy written submission and we would invite Mr. Gibb

1 again at this point to read the submission into the
2 record if you wish to do so; and, if not, I believe
3 that some of the parties had asked for a few minutes to
4 question Mr. Gibb on the contents of his presentation.

5 Do some of the parties still wish to do
6 so?

7 Could Mr. Gibb come forward, please?

8 Thank you, Mr. Gibb. You were sworn in
9 this afternoon so I think it's fine.

10 JAMES GIBB, Recalled

11 MADAM CHAIR: I would encourage the
12 parties to not spend too much of Mr. Gibb's time this
13 evening. We do have other people we want to hear from,
14 but if you wish each to take just a few minutes to ask
15 Mr. Gibb about his submissions, I understand that you
16 were able to read parts of it over our dinner break.

17 Shall we start with you, Mr. Hanna,
18 you're seated beside Mr. Gibb?

19 MR. HANNA: I think I'm seated beside the
20 Mr. Gibbs, Madam Chair. I believe the other gentleman
21 is Mr. Gibb also but I believe it may be Mr. Gibb, Sr.
22 But perhaps if he's going to answer questions, you
23 might want to swear him also, but it's up to you, Madam
24 Chair.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to be sworn

1 in, Mr. Gibb?

2 MR. GIBB SR.: I'll just act as advisor,
3 if you will, please.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Gibb.

5 MR. HANNA: Mr. Gibb, thank you for the
6 presentation. As Madam Chair has indicated, I don't
7 want to take too much time here, I just want to deal
8 with a few matters you've raised.

9 The first matter I'd like to deal with is
10 on page 1, and the statement that's made at the bottom
11 of that page:

12 "My concerns have almost always been
13 dealt with after the fact or not at all."

14 And I got the sense throughout your
15 presentation that you felt that you were not provided
16 with a reasonable range of alternatives in order to
17 express your views as to the management directions you
18 would like to see taking place in the forest management
19 unit.

20 Is that a fair statement?

21 MR. GIBB: Yes.

22 MR. HANNA: Would you wish to have
23 presented to the public, and I will read you very
24 specifically from the terms and conditions of the
25 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters, page 13,

1 condition 75, a printed summary - and we call it the
2 production possibilities, which is basically the
3 alternative resource values that can be produced from a
4 forest management unit, we use the term 'production
5 possibilities' for that - a printed summary of the
6 production possibilities be prepared including a
7 quantitative description of their technical attributes?

8 For example, alternative (d)

9 "Will increase the moose herd by 10 per
10 cent, and then a attendees shall be
11 encouraged to submit written comments
12 regarding their preferences among the
13 alternatives and the printed summary
14 shall be designed to facilitate such
15 feedback."

16 Would that be a way to try and deal with
17 the concern that you've raised here in terms of having
18 a reasonable choice and being able to express your
19 concerns?

20 MR. GIBB: Yes, I think it's a major
21 failure right now of the FMA or of forest management
22 agreements that they don't deal with what happens when
23 the actual timber harvesting goes on.

24 MR. HANNA: Has it been your experience
25 that a range of alternatives are normally presented or

1 is it normally what I would call an 'accept or reject'
2 type of proposition?

3 MR. GIBB: It's been my experience that
4 it's more accept or reject what is going on.

5 MR. HANNA: Now, your presentation --

6 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hanna, sorry
7 to interrupt you. It occurs to me that for people in
8 the audience who weren't here this afternoon, Mr. Gibb
9 is a tourist operator in the vicinity of Timmins.

10 MR. GIBBS: Correct, but I'm here more as
11 a private individual than I am as a tourist outfitter.

12 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Fine, thank
13 you.

14 MR. HANNA: Mr. Gibb, you mentioned
15 throughout your presentation that you attempted to
16 provide input to the Ministry, that you went to
17 extensive efforts to provide them with specific
18 background information in terms of areas of specific
19 value to you.

20 I'd like to know at what point and how
21 often through the planning process were you involved?
22 Did you get involved at the end of the planning
23 process, the beginning, and was it just one time, or
24 were you repeatedly involved in the planning process?

25 MR. GIBB: I think there's a book with

1 it, we call 'The Concerns Book' where everybody that
2 submitted information into the FMA that was in planning
3 there, I think it started in '86.

4 All of my letters and questions and
5 concerns were documented. I gave them a complete set
6 of maps to oversee the townships in the area that I
7 understood and knew and sort of grew up in, and to show
8 them the values that I knew were there, as in
9 environmental values, such as osprey nests, also the
10 base of my operation as an outfitter.

11 MR. HANNA: Were they given to the
12 company and the Ministry after the plan was prepared or
13 during the planning process?

14 MR. GIBB: As far as I understand, in the
15 way I was led to believe, it was part of the planning
16 process.

17 MR. HANNA: Now, you make reference in
18 your witness statement to concerns associated with
19 access. Are you opposed to access per se, or are you
20 opposed to unmanaged access?

21 MR. GIBB: I'm not opposed to public
22 access, I'm opposed to unmanaged public access.

23 MR. HANNA: And one of the things that
24 you raise is the concern, I think your statement is:
25 access is unlimited, but a fisheries resource is

1 limited; correct?

2 MR. GIBB: Right.

3 MR. HANNA: And the reason you've made
4 that statement is that you feel that where access to a
5 fishery is made available that additional management
6 efforts are necessary at that point?

7 MR. GIBB: Correct. It's my
8 understanding that a lake can only produce so many
9 pounds per acre of fish, and while it's a known fact
10 that that's what it is, if there's no control over who
11 fishes there and how much fishing goes on, there's no
12 real way for them to control the harvest, so your
13 fisheries starts to go downhill.

14 MR. HANNA: So that's your concern in
15 terms of properly managing the resource when more
16 pressure develops from access?

17 MR. GIBB: Correct.

18 MR. HANNA: Now, you mentioned that you
19 do not object to cutting per se, it's how the cutting
20 takes place; is that correct?

21 MR. GIBB: Correct. I fully understand
22 and I fully agree that we have to cut timber in this
23 country, it's an economic fact and, I mean, we need the
24 wood.

25 MR. HANNA: Okay. You've got some

1 understanding of what the Ontario Federation of Anglers
2 & Hunters has put forward to the Board in terms of
3 habitat supply analysis?

4 MR. GIBB: I've read some of it, correct.

5 MR. HANNA: Is this, in your view, a
6 reasonable way to address the concerns you have as a
7 member of public in terms of your concerns in terms of
8 the configuration of cuts; their effect on wildlife;
9 those types of environmental concerns?

10 MR. GIBB: Very much so.

11 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, those are my
12 questions.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hanna.

14 Mr. Cassidy, did you have a question for
15 Mr. Gibb?

16 MR. CASSIDY: There are substantial
17 portions of this presentation which we disagree with
18 and any cross-examination I might conduct would take
19 probably a good portion of the evening, which I don't
20 propose to do for the purposes of getting further
21 public presentations, Madam Chair.

22 I also understand that the Ministry of
23 Natural Resources has responded to several of the
24 concerns outlined in this presentation, and I believe -
25 although I'm not sure - I believe they intend to file

1 their response with you.

2 But the only thing I would indicate is
3 that there is a comment - and I do not wish this to be
4 taken as saying that we agree with any of the rest of
5 this, by not mentioning any other parts - but I do wish
6 to refer to a comment made on page 12 by Mr. Gibb in
7 reference the white pine and red pine not adequately
8 reforesting -- or there not being reforestation.

9 I'm advised and am under the
10 understanding that that is not the case in this area,
11 and that the Quebec-Ontario Paper Company would be
12 delighted to demonstrate to Mr. Gibb that there is
13 reforestation occurring of those species in this area,
14 and if he wishes to go on a tour with the company to
15 see that, he simply need speak to the foresters present
16 upon the conclusion of the hearing tonight and they
17 would be delighted to make those arrangements
18 immediately.

19 I don't propose to take up further time
20 in respect of this hearing this evening, other than to
21 register that we have substantial disagreement with
22 large of portions of this presentation.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

24 Ms. Harvie, do you have any questions?

25 MS. HARVIE: No, I don't.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I just have a couple of
3 questions.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Yes, Mr. Gibb?

5 MR. GIBB: Could I make a response to
6 that?

7 MADAM CHAIR: Certainly.

8 MR. GIBB: The information that I've
9 provided in my brief is basically what I've seen to be
10 true in my area. Whether we disagree or agree on it, I
11 just wanted to bring forth the concern to the panel to
12 say that forest management agreements work, but there
13 are some problems out there.

14 And concerning the red pine or white
15 pine, I've been led -- the information that I've been
16 able to gather - and I won't say it's a hundred per
17 cent fact - but under their FMA, they have no legal
18 obligation to replant red and white pine.

19 They have some pet projects that they
20 work on, but there is no legal avenue for them to say
21 that they have to replant red pine.

22 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further questions
23 arising out of that, simply to repeat the offer that I
24 made earlier to Mr. Gibb.

25 Thank you, Madam Chair.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I just have I
3 think three or four questions. I'll try and keep it
4 brief.

5 Mr. Gibb, I understand that the concerns
6 you've raised in your submission have already been made
7 known to the district, and that you met with Mr. Bob
8 Fleet, the forest management supervisor, to discuss
9 those just recently?

10 MR. GIBB: Most of them, yes.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: And I understand that you
12 followed that up with a letter to the district manager
13 which is included in your package?

14 MR. GIBB: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: And that's the letter
16 dated August 28th, 1990?

17 MR. GIBB: Yes.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I also correct
19 that you received a response to that letter from the
20 district dated September 5th, 1990, and I have a copy
21 of that here I can show you so you can confirm it.

22 I'm sorry, Mr. Gibb advises me that he
23 has not yet received this. I guess the mail is perhaps
24 a little slow.

25 Under the circumstances, I would like to

1 file the letter which is a response I'm advised is in
2 the mail apparently, and if Mr. Gibb does not receive
3 it or something untoward arises in that event, he could
4 perhaps notify Mr. Pascoe. It is --

5 MADAM CHAIR: Well, we can certainly make
6 the letter an exhibit. And could you give your copy to
7 Mr. Gibb?

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: My only concern was
11 identification of the letter since he hasn't actually
12 received it.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: So if I can, then I'll
15 assume that he will admit he's received it unless we
16 hear otherwise in the future. I guess he has received
17 it now.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Well, Madam Chair, I note
19 that the letter is dated probably to Mr. Gibb, Sr.,
20 perhaps they can confirm that, at Dalton Road in
21 Timmins; whereas the James Gibb who is giving evidence
22 today is in Bracebridge. So that may account for some
23 of the difficulties.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps if we could have
25 just a moment, Mr. Gibb, Sr. could review it and advise

1 whether he has received it.

2 MR. GIBB: The letter that I attached in
3 my brief is the one I sent to the district manager, has
4 my address right on it. So, I mean, they might have
5 sent it to my dad by mistake, but it was actually -- I
6 didn't really send the letter as, per se, KC
7 Outfitters, I sent it as James Gibb.

8 MADAM CHAIR: You don't have to explain
9 for not receiving a letter, Mr. Gibb. I don't think
10 the fault lies with you at all.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps then, Mrs. Koven,
12 I could just file it as the Ministry's position.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Let's make it an exhibit.

14 MR. GIBB: Okay.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Exhibit 1349.

16 ---EXHIBIT No. 1349: Letter dated September 5th, 1990
17 from Martin S. Litchfield,
18 acting district manager, Timmins
and Gogama Districts to Mr. James
Gibb.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And I'll make this
20 available to Mr. Pascoe and the other parties.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
22 Could you give me the date on that letter?

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. It's dated
24 September 5th, 1990, and it's a letter to Mr. J. Gibb.
25 KC Outfitters, Timmins from Martin S. Litchfield,

1 L-i-t-c-h-f-i-e-l-d, acting district manager for
2 Timmins and Gogama Districts.

3 MR. GIBB: There are a few recent issues
4 that have come about that I've only just found myself
5 that I haven't brought to the Ministry yet, and I sort
6 of stated that in my brief saying that I'll have to
7 talk to the Ministry again.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one other question,
9 Mrs. Koven.

10 Mr. Gibb mentioned in responding to some
11 questions from Mr. Hanna that he was familiar with the
12 OFAH's position on habitat supply analysis, and that he
13 had reviewed some material in relation to that and
14 agreed with what he had reviewed.

15 I'm certainly not asking him to go into
16 detail, but I was wondering if he could just advise
17 what he has had an opportunity to review and when he
18 might have done that, how long he has had to consider
19 it?

20 MR. GIBB: What I had done is, I had
21 collected as much information as I starte my brief
22 about approximately two weeks ago, and I just briefly
23 skimmed over office position on the environmental
24 assessment.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: That will assist us in

1 knowing what it is exactly that he agrees with.

2 Thank you.

3 Shall I just make these copies available
4 to Mr. Pascoe then?

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have any other
8 questions, Ms. Blastorah?

9 MS. BLASTORAH: No, that's all, Mrs.
10 Koven.

11 MR. MARTEL: I have a couple of
12 questions. As I look at the photos, page 4, which is a
13 primary access road, maybe MNR is going to have to get
14 some answers for us, but I'm not sure that's to the
15 standard we were looking at when we looked at crossings
16 and culverts and so on when the Ministry was presenting
17 their evidence for a primary road or primary access.

18 Maybe it's just yet another undertaking,
19 Ms. Blastorah, but that certainly doesn't look like the
20 standard for a primary road. Maybe I'm wrong.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair and Mr. Martel
22 maybe I can help out. If I can ask a question of the
23 witness, I might be able to help out.

24 Mr. Gibb, was this picture taken on
25 September 2nd, 1990, as is indicated in the lower

1 ' righthand corner?

2 MR. GIBB: Yes.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Martel, I'm advised
4 that road is still under construction, so what you're
5 seeing is not the final picture.

6 MR. MARTEL: Oh. Well, that makes a
7 slight difference.

8 MR. CASSIDY: It does. Thank you.

9 MR. MARTEL: Let me go on then, because
10 if I turn to a photo on page 6 and a number of
11 following pages, you say that that is the public
12 access.

13 Is that some sort of designated area or
14 is that just a place where people pitch their tent for
15 the night?

16 MR. GIBB: As I have been told by the
17 Ministry, that's the public access to the lake. So, in
18 a sense, yes, it is a place that people pitch their
19 tent for the night. It's not a controlled access by
20 the Ministry.

21 MR. MARTEL: And there's no one cleaning
22 up unless it's --

23 MR. GIBB: Me.

24 MR. MARTEL: I think MNR did away with a
25 lot of their programs this past summer of students

1 doing the garbage collection, and that was to be left
2 in the hands of contractors I believe, but that's not a
3 park, so I don't know what happens.

4 And maybe we can get some confirmation of
5 what happens if it isn't a park and what happened to
6 the summer program this year for cleaning up?

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, I think I can
8 answer part of your concern right now.

9 MR. MARTEL: All right. Let's, as we go
10 along.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm advised that that is
12 not a controlled access point. That's my information
13 right now. I can't give you any information on the
14 summer student program you mentioned at this time.

15 MR. MARTEL: The one thing that really
16 troubled me about this is the lengthy description of
17 the original approval for access which it would appear
18 that Mr. Gibb opposed and, subsequently, there were two
19 amendments proceeding the first -- the construction,
20 the original construction.

21 And then there was an amendment which it
22 would appear as though Mr. Gibb wanted input to and no
23 one would listen to him as he says, and then a second
24 amendment, all within a lifetime of one agreement, it
25 would look like. I'm just going by what's here, so I'm

1 a bit in the dark, it's not the first time, I guess.

2 There seems to be three times in less
3 than five years. Now, I guess the question for me is:
4 If you have input and MNR and the company don't listen
5 to you, how do you come back two years later and a year
6 later - whatever it is - in a very short period of
7 time?

8 Maybe he was right in the beginning, I
9 don't know, maybe someone should have listened to him
10 in the beginning, it was apparently a cross wrought.

11 He made a recommendation which was
12 rejected and it would appear as though - and I don't
13 have a map, I didn't look at a map - but as we move
14 along it gets closer and closer to his original
15 recommendation. Now, maybe I've misread the whole
16 thing, but that's what it appears like to me.

17 And I don't know if we need an
18 undertaking or if someone can answer it, but there are
19 it would appear, as I say, the original road and two
20 amendments thereafter.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, I can't give
22 you a great deal of information under the
23 circumstances. I can advise that there was an
24 amendment in the first year of plan - at least this is
25 my information at the present time - and that there is

1 now currently a second minor amendment being processed
2 through the normal minor amendment process.

3 I also would just point out, as Mr. Gibb
4 has very fairly done in his presentation, that there
5 were contrary views as to where the road should be
6 located during the time of the original plan, and that
7 that alternative was selected based on other input.

8 So, I would just highlight that as Mr.
9 Gibb has done himself.

10 MR. MARTEL: Which leads to my concern
11 though: If one set of -- given that it was settled one
12 way and decided one way with all the input and for
13 various reasons, how do the two amendments - I guess,
14 is what I'm trying to figure out - how does that alter
15 what was there originally and what was in fact
16 requested originally, and how does that all tie
17 together? Is it possible to get some sort of response
18 to that?

19 MR. GIBB: Mr. Martel, I'd like to point
20 out that the first amendment was an amendment to the
21 primary road--

22 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

23 MR. GIBB: --as I opposed.

24 The second amendment is an amendment to
25 the amendment they had last year which is sort of, to

1 me, is really ridiculous.

2 MR. MARTEL: Yes. I guess that's what
3 I'm trying to get at is: What was the original
4 decision that was reached, and how do the two
5 subsequent amendments relate to that original decision,
6 to just get a handle on why this occurred, and in such a
7 short time frame.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah, I think
9 we've become accustomed to asking for undertakings from
10 the MNR.

11 If there is a way that you can respond to
12 Mr. Martel's question by some how synthesizing Mr.
13 Gibb's objections to the location of the primary road,
14 and whether those objections were in any way related to
15 the subsequent changes to the road location by two
16 amendments. And you said the most recent, which is the
17 second amendment, is a minor amendment?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: That's my advice at the
19 present time.

20 MR. GIBB: The second amendment -- but I
21 must point out to you, the road was amended--

22 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

23 MR. GIBB: --and now this amendment part
24 of the road has been asked to amend again.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes:

1 Thank you, Mr. Gibb.

2 MR. MARTEL: And finally --

3 MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry, to interrupt,
4 Mr. Martel, but are we getting an undertaking from MNR
5 that --

6 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we are, Mr. Cassidy.

7 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you very much.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, certainly I
9 would happy to provide what information is available to
10 me and I'm sure we can provide satisfactory
11 information, at least I hope we can.

12 I would just remind the Board that it is
13 an FMA road, but we'll provide what information is
14 available.

15 MR. CASSIDY: And the reason I asked to
16 confirm that is, I'll be more than happy to assist Ms.
17 Blastorah in answering that undertaking on behalf of
18 the FMA holder because there are, as you know, two
19 sides to a story and you are going to hear the other
20 side in the answer to the undertaking.

21 MR. MARTEL: I raised it, Mr. Cassidy. I
22 can only read one side and I want to see what the
23 disposition of it was.

24 MR. CASSIDY: And we'll look forward to
25 providing it.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

2 And could the correspondence also go to Mr. Gibb as
3 well?

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly.

5 MR. MARTEL: And finally, with respect to
6 the volumes of wood, again--

7 MR. GIBB: What?

8 MR. MARTEL: --volumes of wood left. I
9 don't know, I've got pictures of some in Zavits
10 Township, I have some with respect to regen which was
11 undertaken, but it looks as though there was either
12 jack pine or some there. There's pictures of white
13 pine that was left, poplar that's left and --

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, could you
15 give us the photo numbers on this?

16 MR. MARTEL: Yes, the first ones are--

17 MADAM CHAIR: I think it begins on page
18 17.

19 MR. MARTEL: --page 17, yes. And we
20 have -- it says: Replanted area in Zavits without
21 removal of wood or site prep.

22 And then if you go over you can see on
23 photo 3 it looks like some sort of pine tree. I won't
24 attempt to show my ignorance here tonight by trying to
25 name it, but there's some there. And if you look on

1 page -- the next page, page 19, photo 6 and then,
2 finally, 7 and 8 on page 20.

3 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Martel is
4 referring to the series of photos on pages 17 to 21,
5 photo No. 1 through 9, inclusive, and that seems to
6 pertain to the Zavits area.

7 MR. MARTEL: And then there are some huge
8 white pine on page 23 which seem to be rotted in the
9 centre but, again, I just don't know if that's still
10 there; left there deliberately; or what.

11 Maybe we could just get a handle on some
12 of that, it would be helpful.

13 MADAM CHAIR: This is a second series of
14 photos on pages 21 through 24 inclusive, and that's the
15 photo series on the Giekie District, photo Nos. 1
16 through 6.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, we will be
18 happy to do that. We'll provide you some information
19 and also, again, that will go to Mr. Gibb.

20 There is a brief explanation or at least
21 some commentary in relation to that in the letter which
22 is has been filed as Exhibit 1349, but we will provide
23 a more complete answer.

24 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

25 MR. GIBB: I must, in all fairness, Mr.

1 Martel, say that the Ministry of Natural Resources has
2 been very cooperative whenever I've brought these
3 problems to their attention.

4 And the wood utilization that's the
5 problem on this unit is being looked at. I think they
6 have a binder with "x" amount of photos in it telling
7 the FMA holder to say to do something with this stuff.

8 MR. MARTEL: Well, I think what I'm
9 looking at - you might sort it out in your own mind
10 once we've left town - but for us who are just looking
11 at it and are leaving town, I would just like to know
12 what is --

13 MR. GIBB: Like, the pictures that I've
14 shown you here, that there's a date on each picture,
15 and those piles are there right now. And, like, the
16 pictures of the white pine along the primary access
17 road, there's nothing wrong with that wood, it's just
18 left there.

19 MR. MARTEL: Yes. Just looking it at
20 from the photo it would look as though there are some.
21 If you look on page 23, it appears as though the core
22 is rotten. I don't know, I just want to know what that
23 is.

24 MR. GIBB: What happens with a white pine
25 log is the glue will go white on the very outside--

1 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

2 MR. GIBB: --where the trees livest, the
3 centre of those trees are good, they're sawlogs.

4 MR. MARTEL: They're solid; are they?

5 MR. GIBB: They're sawlogs.

6 MR. MARTEL: Yes. They didn't appear
7 that way in the picture, that's what I'm wondering.

8 MR. GIBB: The pile on page 24 is a pile
9 of -- some of it is cull wood and I know that, but what
10 I wanted to demonstrate there is that I didn't really
11 have the time to go into the bush and show the
12 full-length white pines left cut done, so I used this
13 pile to demonstrate what is going on.

14 MR. MARTEL: Well, those are my concerns.
15 Thank you for the answers.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions
17 from the audience to Mr. Gibb?

18 (no response)

19 All right, then, thank you very much for
20 returning this evening and thank you for you
21 submission.

22 MR. GIBB: Thank you, people.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Clifford Naveau
24 here? Clifford Naveau?

25 (no response)

1 All right. Mr. Paul Caron?

2 Could you approach the table? Thank you.

3 Good evening.

4 PAUL CARON,

5 JEAN-PIERRE CARON, Sworn

6 MADAM CHAIR: And you are...?

7 MR. J. CARON: Jean-Pierre Caron.

8 MADAM CHAIR: The submission will be made
9 by Mr. Paul Caron and his brother, Mr. Jean-Pierre
10 Caron.

11 MR. P. CARON: Good evening Mrs. Koven
12 and Mr. Martel. Thank you for this opportunity this
13 evening.

14 First of all, we operate a small sawmill
15 in the Timmins area here in Mountjoy Township, and we
16 do business with Caron Lumber.

17 First of all, I must tell you that we are
18 in full support of timber management and our primary
19 business is done with the mining community here and to
20 the flats, the laggings, the 2 by 4, 2 by 8 rough
21 material that keep the mining community ongoing.

22 We deal primary with Dull Mines and Kidd
23 Creek and the two or three other small mines that are
24 left here within this community.

25 We are just wondering: Where does a small

1 sawmill like ours fit into this assessment, not
2 necessarily with the environment, but with the timber
3 supply? Our biggest problem is getting timber for our
4 needs.

5 Because of the FMAs, as you are very aware
6 of, there are large tracts of land and timber
7 controlled by the larger corporations; however, in all
8 fairness, we feel that because as we're taxpayers and
9 citizens of this province and our needs are not that
10 great, however, they are definately as important, we
11 require a certain amount of logs on a daily basis or an
12 annual basis.

13 Now, I've spoken with the Ministry of
14 Natural Resources on this particular problem a few
15 times and I think that they have probably -- they
16 certainly haven't given up on me -- on us, I should
17 say, they've made recommendations and I made
18 recommendations on how to go about getting lumber, but
19 it seems that they can't control the supply of logs to
20 our mill as well as we'd like to think they do.

21 So the reason we're here is when all is
22 said and done with this study, we'd like to know what
23 will happen with the small businesses? There are very
24 few of us left, as you well know.

25 Our mill has the capacity of one load a

1 day which is not very much when you consider what goes
2 through the big corporations in northern Ontario which
3 is an annual consumption of 6,000 cunits.

4 There seems to be right now, as a matter
5 of fact, effective within a day or so we'll be out of
6 logs. Now, with the recession or the impending
7 recession there are a lot of people who are cutting
8 back on the timber supplies in the bush. A lot of the
9 sawmills are closing down and that means that because
10 we do not have a timber right -- any timber rights, we
11 can't go out and harvest any logs anywhere because we
12 don't have any ground or any authority to go to do so.

13 I have to say that there are times that
14 when we are short of logs we approach the larger mills
15 and at times they do okay some of their logs to us.
16 Now, this is never a guarantee, it depends on their
17 production as well. We often have access to oversized
18 logs, however, if you're familiar with oversized logs,
19 it's usually a butt log which it's either got a very
20 large hole in it or it's full of shake, if you're
21 familiar with wood. Some of it is good, but some of it
22 is not so good.

23 And because of the price that we pay for
24 our timber, it would be nice if all the log was good
25 because obviously if half of it's rotten we're losing

1 50 per cent of our product, which goes to garbage.

2 I think that that's all I have to say
3 right now on behalf of our company, and when all is
4 said and done, I hope that we will be considered for a
5 certain amount of timber to keep our company going.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Certainly the concerns that
7 you've expressed to the Board, Mr. Caron, we have heard
8 from others as well, from sawmill operators and many
9 independent loggers and contractors.

10 I have a few questions. Have you lost
11 operating time in the past as a result of shortage of
12 supply?

13 MR. P. CARON: Oh, absolutely. We're not
14 sure how many working days there are in a season, but I
15 think if we average 160 days annually of full 8-hour
16 operation, I think that's about where we're at right
17 now.

18 MADAM CHAIR: And how many people do you
19 employ?

20 MR. P. CARON: Presently we have an extra
21 six employees.

22 MADAM CHAIR: And have you ever had
23 timber rights or have you always relied on the Ministry
24 of Natural Resources to divert some supply in some way
25 to you?

1 MR. P. CARON: We've never had timber
2 rights but, however, I have to point out that prior to
3 1982 when we -- we've been in business since 1979,
4 before the FMAs.

5 Of course, we weren't aware of FMAs, what
6 their implications were. There was no problem getting
7 logs prior to that because, as you know, there were
8 DCLers, district cutting licences, available to maybe
9 40, 50 individuals who had an allotment of 500 cunits
10 annually, or whatever it was, a thousand and we were
11 able to go out and buy logs from these individual
12 jobbers.

13 So in that sense at that time, whatever
14 was required we would go out and buy; however, because
15 of FMAs, they're controlled by the larger mills, we
16 cannot rely on them for our needs.

17 MR. MARTEL: But surely if MNR was doing
18 20-year plans in those days, when the FMAs were
19 developed did they not take into account the needs of
20 the licencees in the area? I mean, the whole area
21 isn't in FMAs; it is? The entire area around here
22 isn't -- is it all FMAs?

23 MR. P. CARON: I don't think it's a
24 hundred per cent FMA; however, the Timmins District
25 management unit, which is a very small unit, there's --

1 I'm not sure how many jobbers there are. Maybe there
2 are four or five that are around and they're not
3 compelled to sell logs to us. They are on the free
4 market.

5 MR. MARTEL: Prior to the FMAs, the MNR
6 used to have a 20-year plan, and I am asking if
7 consideration was taken of those people, even once the
8 FMAs started.

9 When they brought that in, were not the
10 individual jobbers or the individual contractors who
11 had rights and licences prior to the FMAs, were their
12 needs just totally wiped aside, or was there not some
13 contingency to protect those people who were already
14 cutting?

15 MR. P. CARON: Okay. I understand what
16 you mean. The jobbers who did have the DCLers got on
17 board with the larger FMAs, and that was part of the
18 agreement between the government and the FMA holder,
19 that they were to hire these people and they were to do
20 work for the larger mills.

21 But once working for them, they were no
22 longer compelled or allowed to sell to us.

23 MR. MARTEL: Who wasn't?

24 MR. P. CARON: The jobbers. Once the
25 jobbers --

1 MR. MARTEL: - But what about MNR, did they
2 not keep any of the --

3 MR. P. CARON: Very few, very few.

4 Now, there are some of the jobbers --
5 now, here's another problem; there are two or three big
6 jobbers up there. What happens is that, I've noticed
7 as some of the larger mills have two or three buyers
8 out there in the bush, and they are making their deals
9 while my brother and I are at home working, and it
10 seems that bigness is quicker and better; however, it
11 leaves us small -- our small mill without logs at
12 different intervals.

13 MR. MARTEL: Well, in the area I'm
14 somewhat familiar with, we did allow, or there was
15 allowance made for all the individual people in the
16 20-year plan who took out licences, and they tried
17 pretty hard to give essentially the same amount year
18 after year to those people who were already in
19 business.

20 In other words, if you had a thousand
21 cunits you got that next year.

22 MR. P. CARON: Well, we've never had a
23 DCL licence though.

24 MR. MARTEL: You've never had a licence?

25 MR. CARON: No, we have a sawmill licence

1 but we've never had a DCL licence. This is what I'm
2 telling you?

3 And they told us - oh, around the FMA
4 time - that there was absolutely no way that we could
5 count on their help. Although I've spoken to Ministry
6 officials since, and I'm sure that some of them have
7 been trying to help us as best they can.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
9 questions for Mr. Caron?

10 Yes, Mr. Gibb?

11 MR. GIBB: Mr. Caron, my question to you
12 is: Are you familiar with the surplus wood that exists
13 in the Timmins forest unit which is the south end of
14 our district run by Q & OPC?

15 MR. P. CARON: No.

16 MR. J. CARON: No.

17 MR. GIBB: Okay. In my presentation I
18 showed wood that they've cut for road right-of-ways and
19 left it there and things along that line. Has the
20 Ministry ever asked you parties to get together on it
21 or anything like that?

22 MR. P. CARON: No.

23 MR. GIBB: Okay, thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

25 Ms. Blastorah?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Caron, I just have a
2 few questions. I just wanted to clarify in my own mind
3 that you have always -- as I understand your
4 presentation, you have always operated only a sawmill,
5 you have never actually been in the business of
6 harvesting your own wood?

7 MR. P. CARON: That's correct.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I correct that you
9 have been in the sawmilling business since about 1979?

10 MR. P. CARON: That's correct.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: You buy your wood on the
12 open market?

13 MR. P. CARON: That's correct.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: And that's the way you
15 have always done it?

16 MR. P. CARON: That's right.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: And when you spoke of the
18 several large jobbers that sell wood to the larger
19 companies, am I correct that wood is sold on the open
20 market?

21 MR. P. CARON: Whatever is available,
22 that's correct, yes.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And you also indicated
24 that you have had situations of short supply and I
25 believe you indicate you've had some help from the

1 Ministry. Have you approached the Ministry and have
2 they cooperated in attempting to deal with those
3 situations where you have been faced with short supply
4 in certain situations?

5 MR. P. CARON: Yes. I've had discussions
6 with the Ministry, once in early January I believe and
7 then at the district level in March.

8 I've had a couple of gentlemen come out
9 and see me. They want to look at the operation and
10 there was indication that there was something in the
11 works; however, I haven't seen them since, I haven't
12 been called into the district office to discuss
13 anything with anyone.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct that in
15 preparation for the upcoming timber management plan for
16 the Timmins Crown Management Unit the district asked
17 you to submit certain information in relation to your
18 historical requirements for wood?

19 MR. P. CARON: That's correct.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: And you submitted that
21 information recently?

22 MR. P. CARON: Yes, I did.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I also correct
24 that you are currently having discussions was regard to
25 various options that might be available to assist you

1 in obtaining wood from the Crown unit?

2 MR. P. CARON: Well, as I indicated that
3 the discussions were early in January and we're now
4 heading into the winter and nothing further has come of
5 it.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: One moment, Mr. Martel,
7 please.

8 Mr. Martel, just to sort of drop the
9 other shoe, perhaps I could just advise that the
10 Timmins Crown Management Unit timber management plan is
11 just going into the draft plan stage and that that
12 should be available in two weeks' time.

13 Those are my questions.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
15 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

16 MR. P. CARON: Thank you.

17 MR. J. CARON: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. and Mrs. Al Walker?
19 Are Mr. and Mrs. Walker here this evening?

20 MRS. WALKER: Sorry, I'm slow.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Take your time.

22 Could you approach the table. Thank you,
23 Mrs. Walker.

24 MRS. WALKER, Sworn

25 MRS. WALKER: Members of the Board,

1 ladies and gentlemen, I'm very nervous up here to tell
2 you the truth. I just want to give a few positive
3 thoughts about our type of operation.

4 My husband is a small logger,
5 independent. We get our DCLs through the MNR and we
6 have been -- well, it is a one-family operation.

7 There has been so much input about the
8 environment being desecrated that we thought just a few
9 words on how a small operator operates might give some
10 positive input.

11 We are not there just like a
12 fly-by-nature company, we live in this area for the
13 last 20 years, we plan on staying here for a long time.
14 Our children grew up in this area.

15 We do all our business in this area and
16 try to keep it in this area such as, first of all, I
17 tell you that my husband has his own -- all his own
18 machinery for the logging operations starting from the
19 cutting, cut it down, haul it to the skidway -- no, let
20 me back up.

21 He makes his own roads if there is no
22 existing road to go to the lot that we get from the
23 MNR. After he is finished making the road and finished
24 pulling out the wood, the public enjoys using the road
25 and appreciates it. If it wouldn't be for a lot of

-1 that logging operation going on in our country by a
2 large operation or a small one the public wouldn't have
3 a lot of these access little trails to their fishing
4 and hunting and their recreational facilities.

5 Well, our money is spent in this area to
6 keep jobs available which I am not concerned with the
7 logging directly. We buy our fuel in this area,
8 machinery which doesn't come cheap, as I'm sure
9 everybody understands, like a skidder or a clipper or a
10 feller-buncher, what people call it, a delimber, a
11 dozer for making the road, a loader for loading the
12 logs, trucks, all those machinery they do need parts
13 which we do get locally, so we keep the local merchants
14 happy that we spend our money with them.

15 When we do work in an area we've had many
16 comments from the MNR as well as the public that our
17 area, when we work in it, is extremely clean in the
18 sense of no garbage, no littering. Any wood that can
19 be used is used whether it is hauled to the mill or the
20 short ends which are non-marketable to the mills is
21 firewood.

22 We don't believe in wasting, waste as
23 little as possible. We have a lot of people coming in
24 and asking us if we are finished with this area if we
25 can come and pick up, you know, our tops or whatever .

1 that we don't use, if we didn't haul them away ourself
2 to use for ourself then they cut them up for firewood.

3 We also supply the local mill, a small
4 mill in our area. Being a small operator we are more
5 available to do it then possibly a large operator. I
6 don't know, I just know how a small operator operates.

7 And all in all we've had -- we have
8 worked our way up with the Ministry to get our DCL
9 every year and I just wanted to point out that not all
10 loggers or forestry people are just in for the mighty
11 dollar, that they are there to make a living and in
12 return we do create some -- not create small jobs, but
13 we do keep some of our economy in the local area moving
14 by contributing our money for parts, fuel, you name it.

15 That's all that we wanted to bring
16 across, some positive input.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mrs.
18 Walker, the Board appreciates hearing from you.

19 Does anyone have a question for Mrs.
20 Walker?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Thank you very much for
23 coming this evening.

24 MRS. WALKER: Thank you very much for
25 listening.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are David Wilson and Susan
2 Wilson here?

3 And I'm sorry, I might pronouncing your
4 names incorrectly. I believe that's Mr. and Mrs. David
5 Millson. Pardon me, Millson.

6 Please come forward.

7 DAVID MILLSON,

8 SUSAN MILLSON, Sworn

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. And
10 could you spell your name for us when you'r seated.

11 Thank you. Please go ahead.

12 MS. MILLSON: Thank you. My name is
13 Susan Millson, M-i-l-l-s-o-n, and I'm here tonight with
14 my husband David. We are both registered professional
15 foresters and we are here representing our company
16 Millson Forestry Service.

17 We are silvicultural contractors who work
18 locally in the Timmins area and we specialize in forest
19 regeneration. We have been established since 1980. We
20 grow jack pine and spruce containerized tree seedlings
21 in two complexes; one here in Timmins, one in Val
22 Gagne. We grow approximately 4.5-million seedlings
23 annually.

24 We are involved in site preparation. We
25 own and operate two hydraulic disc trenchers and we

1 site prepare approximately 4,000 acres of cut-over
2 annually. We plant trees, approximately 2.5-million
3 annually.

4 We have recently become more involved in
5 tending plantations to maximize volume potential. This
6 year we have tended a 150 acres of 15-year-old jack
7 pine plantation. Regeneration, it's not plantation.

8 We have been very active through our
9 greenhouse operations in the process of improving the
10 quality of the container stock produced. We have been
11 active in defining stock quality parameters and we can
12 assure Members of Board that over the past five years
13 the quality of container stock grown has improved
14 dramatically. There are a considerable number of
15 reports and trials in this region that will confirm
16 this fact.

17 We have also been active in studying the
18 effects of field handling of planning stock and we have
19 recently finished the second year of a
20 government-funded research project which is studying
21 the effects of field handling procedures on plantation
22 performance.

23 As a business, we have become important
24 to the local economy in that most of our labourforce is
25 made up of local people. Our company includes seven

1 full-time positions, we have 15 permanent part-time
2 positions and over 100 seasonal positions during the
3 tree planting season.

4 Our professional staff includes ourselves
5 as professional foresters. We have a forest technician
6 and a biology technician on staff. We believe very
7 strongly in the work that our company does and in the
8 forest management process.

9 We are foresters who are neither
10 government nor forest industry. Our contract work is
11 carried out for both parties. I would like to briefly
12 outline some of the changes that have occurred in the
13 approach to silvicultural operations over the history
14 of our company because we believe that the progress
15 that has been made is very impressive.

16 We began our careers in the late 1970s
17 working for the Ministry of Natural Resources. We were
18 involved in planting trees at a time when in this
19 region all of the planting was done by the Ministry.
20 As privatization of the silvicultural work occurred in
21 the early 1980s we became private contractors.

22 At this time the role of the MNR changed
23 to that of quality assessment. In effect they began,
24 for lack of a better term, to police the silvicultural
25 work.

1 In the first couple of years, in both
2 planting trees and growing trees, MNR staff was in
3 place to assess the quality of the work but there were
4 no well-defined quality standards. While the MNR had
5 grown and planted trees, no one had ever critically
6 looked at quality standards in the way in which the MNR
7 was now looking at the work of the contractors.

8 The lack of standards quickly became a
9 source of many problems and contractors alone with
10 associations sat down with the MNR and began the
11 process of developing standards which far exceeded what
12 had been accepted in the past.

13 Also, in the early 1980s the MNR began to
14 sign forest management agreements with the forest
15 industries and as silvicultural contractors we began to
16 deal directly with the companies. Again, quality
17 standards had to be developed and are continuing to be
18 developed to suit the individual needs of the forest
19 companies.

20 What has developed is a very healthy
21 situation where independent contractors, Industry and
22 government are all involved in the process of trying to
23 improve the growth and survival of our regenerating
24 forests. As contractors we realize that the most
25 effective source of critical assessment of any kind

1 must come from the outside. This is true whether it is
2 the MNR, Industry, or private contractors actually
3 growing or planting the trees.

4 I would like to give just one example of
5 the progress that has been made. In 1983 when we
6 started as tree growers we were paid for trees based on
7 the number of trees growing in a tray; that is, there
8 were 336 pots in that tray. We counted the number of
9 empty pots, subtracted this from the total number and
10 determined the number of trees in that tray. That is,
11 if there was a tree in the pot, it was acceptable and
12 we were paid for it.

13 In 1990 the situation is quite different.
14 We are paid for a tree only if it meets a number of
15 criteria. Each tree must have to have certain height
16 measurements. There is a maximum and minimum height.
17 The tree must also have a minimum stem diameter and the
18 tree must also have a ratio of the height to diameter
19 falling within a certain ratio. A living tree is no
20 longer necessarily an acceptable tree.

21 We do not consider ourselves to be at the
22 end of the line in terms of developing quality
23 standards, we believe that we will continue to define
24 and redefine our standards and what is acceptable.

25 While we believe that the mechanisms are

1 in place for very good forest management, they depend
2 heavily on two things: The first is a sound biological
3 understanding of the forest we deal with, and the
4 second is a real commitment to forest management, and
5 that is a financial commitment from both the government
6 and the Industry.

7 We believe that an understanding of the
8 forests as a living population of trees is lacking in
9 many arguments against forestry practices.

10 It would not be necessary or appropriate
11 at this time to discuss the specifications of
12 harvesting or silvicultural activity as carried out
13 here in our part of northeastern Ontario. We would
14 only like to emphasize that tree species, topography
15 and local climate directly influence our forestry
16 practices. In this respect we cannot compare how we
17 would cut or exactly how we would regenerate here to
18 what might be done in northwestern or central or
19 southern Ontario, and we feel that this is a very
20 critical point that is often overlooked.

21 However, while specific comparisons are
22 inappropriate, the principles of forest management are
23 constant for whatever the species or the topography or
24 the climate.

25 From our perspective as

1 silviculturalists, as people who deal with living trees
2 every day, the forests are populations, populations of
3 living trees. We hear a lot these days about
4 preserving trees, that we shouldn't cut the trees
5 because we have to preserve the forest. Trees like
6 humans are living, they have a useful lifespan. To say
7 that we are going to save the trees is much like
8 announcing that we're to going to preserve the people
9 gathered in this room here tonight.

10 Unfortunately for us in any population it
11 is not the individuals who are important, we cannot he
12 preserve what is here now, we cannot carry it
13 indefinitely into the future.

14 Populations, human or trees, are dynamic.
15 There will always be mortality, there must also always
16 be renewal. We don't feel that we can argue that we
17 should let Mother Nature take care of things because we
18 are obviously not prepared to let her have a free hand.
19 The consequences of leaving her methods of population
20 control such as forest fire, insects and disease
21 unchecked are simply not feasible. We interact with
22 the forest too much.

23 Forest management is not totally unlike a
24 health care system. We expect a lot from our forests;
25 we want good hunting, fishing, wildlife, recreation,

1 tourism. We need forest products, our economy depends
2 on them.

3 To meet the demands that we put on the
4 forests they must be healthy. There must be a healthy
5 distribution of age from young to old. Sustained yield
6 forestry makes sense to the forest industry in terms of
7 wood supply, but it also makes sense in terms of
8 population management. If we utilize the trees, if we
9 cut the trees as they mature, which is before they die,
10 and replace them using the best possible techniques, we
11 will maintain healthy populations of trees, healthy
12 forests. We know how to successfully regenerate the
13 forests.

14 I said earlier that we believe that good
15 forest management relies on a good biological
16 understanding of the forest. I believe that we have a
17 good understanding now and we know how much effort is
18 going into furthering this understanding by forestry
19 professionals. I also said that we need a real
20 commitment by the forest industry, by the government
21 and by the people of this province.

22 We hear a lot about our obligations to
23 future generations. We have four children, if there
24 are forests for our grandchildren and our great
25 grandchildren to enjoy, they will be there not because

1 we have preserved the trees we have now but the forests
2 will be there because we have actively cared for them.

3 And that's our submission. Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mrs.
5 Millson.

6 Are there any questions for Mr. and Mrs.
7 Millson?

8 (no response)

9 Have you faced a situation with that part
10 of your business of growing nursery stock where you
11 have had surpluses that have had to be destroyed or
12 have not been needed at the end of the year?

13 MRS. MILLSON: Yes, we have surpluses,
14 but in keeping with what we have been saying about
15 populations, we realize when we grow trees that there
16 will be a certain amount of mortality and we grow to
17 accommodate this.

18 Some years mortality occurs and we have
19 just the number that we are targeted for; other years
20 we do have a surplus, but over the long run we expect
21 this to balance out.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

24 Mrs. Millson, I think you indicated that
25 you deal with the FMA holders in this area as well as

1 the MNR; is that correct?

2 MRS. MILLSON: That's correct.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Are you satisfied that the
4 FMA holders in this area are effectively committed to
5 effectively regenerating the forest they have under
6 their management.

7 MRS. MILLSON: I believe that the
8 question as posed is not quite accurate because from
9 our perspective I don't believe you can separate the
10 government out from this. The government ultimately
11 provides the funding for the trees and that if there
12 are caps on the number of trees that can be grown, this
13 affects the forest industry, this affects us.

14 So just to separate out the forest
15 industry I don't think is a really fair question.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Okay, I don't want to be
17 unfair, and it wasn't my intent to be unfair. I just
18 wanted to ask you -- perhaps I can put it in this
19 fashion then: That given the resources available, are
20 you, in your view, satisfied that Industry and
21 government are working to and have a commitment to
22 regenerating Ontario's forests in the area you are in?

23 MRS. MILLSON: There is a commitment, but
24 I feel that there could be a greater commitment.

25 MR. CASSIDY: All right. So things are

1 good but there is more work to be done; is that fair to
2 say?

3 MRS. MILLSON: I think it's fair to say
4 we have come a long way in the past 10 years as I've
5 outlined, but I feel that we still have a long way to
6 go, yes.

7 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

8 MR. MARTEL: What do you do with your
9 surplus. If you had a surplus at the end of year, what
10 do you do with it?

11 MRS. MILLSON: Some of it we plant
12 ourselves, we have land that we regenerate. We give
13 trees away to any parties who are interested.

14 We are active in giving trees to schools
15 and scouts and interested parties to promote the
16 concept of forest regeneration.

17 MR. MARTEL: Someone in this area or the
18 Kap area is giving a hundred thousand trees away at the
19 present time. Do you know who that is?

20 MRS. MILLSON: Yes. I believe they are
21 here in the audience tonight, so perhaps they could get
22 up later and describe their activities.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 and Mrs. Millson.

25 Are there any other questions?

1 (no response)

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 Is Mr. Al Quinn in the audience?

4 MR. QUINN: Yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Quinn?

6 MR. QUINN: Yes.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Could you approach the
8 Board, please?

9 Good evening, Mr. Quinn.

10 AL QUINN, Sworn

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

12 MR. QUINN: Yes, gentlemen and ladies, I
13 thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address
14 the Board.

15 My particular concern is with the timber
16 management plan for the Trout Lake Crown Management
17 Unit. This unit is located approximately 25 miles
18 southeast of Sudbury. The Trout Lake timber management
19 plan has been under discussion for over a year now and
20 included in that discussion is a subject of public
21 safety during logging operations on that Trout Lake
22 North Road.

23 On March 7th of this year I received a
24 letter from the MNR indicating that that was the notice
25 of final opportunity to request a formal referral of

1 the proposed primary access road in a plan to an
2 individual environmental assessment.

3 On April 5th I responded to the Ministry
4 of Natural Resources and on April 6th I wrote to the
5 Minister of the Environment voicing my concern for
6 public safety and that of my children as they go to and
7 from school daily using this, the Trout Lake Road
8 North.

9 On May 7th again of this year the
10 district manager for the Ministry of Natural Resources
11 in a letter to the Trout Lake North Local Roads Board
12 has said that he supported the view that logging trucks
13 should not use the road when the school children were
14 being transported.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Quinn, would
16 you repeat your last sentence?

17 MR. QUINN: This was on May 7th of 1990,
18 the district manager for the MNR in a letter to the
19 Trout Lake North Local Roads Board said that he
20 supported the view that logging trucks should not use
21 the road when the school children were being
22 transported. I have that quote here somewhere. I will
23 get it in a second.

24 Going back to December 10th of 1989,
25 Trout Lake Campers Association proposed a similar view

1 that such logging trucks be eliminated during the time
2 the school children were on the road, and that is --
3 and I quote from the Trout Lake Campers Association,
4 Forest Management Committee stated:

5 "The committee requests that no cutting
6 be done until Local Roads Board are
7 contacted and any concerns they have are
8 addressed. A comprehensive plan on any
9 deficiencies concerning the road must be
10 in place before logging trucks begin
11 using the road to ensure public safety.
12 Safety is to be the primary concern.
13 Schedules are to be drawn up indicating
14 when school buses travel, travel the road
15 and travel by logging trucks must be
16 eliminated during this period. It will
17 be required that no trucks shall be on
18 the road past a mutually agreed date in
19 the spring."

20 Okay. The Trout Lake North Local Roads
21 Board endeavoured to reach a solution before the trucks
22 were to commence hauling operations. The parents of
23 these children, myself and my wife for instance, met
24 with Friar Forest products in Noelville but the company
25 would not restrict his operations or delay his trucks

1 to allow safe passage unless every other truck could be
2 guaranteed to adhere to the same schedule.

3 Since this wasn't a hundred per cent
4 certain, he has since refused to commit himself. This
5 change of opinion occurred four days before this past
6 provincial election.

7 Again, the safety of our school children
8 falls squarely on our backs as parents. We feel that
9 this this process has not served our needs nor met our
10 concerns. The Trout Lake Road North is slated for
11 improvements in the future, but today the danger of a
12 collision between a fully loaded logging truck and a
13 vehicle carrying my children from school is very
14 frightening.

15 I ask this Board if it believes this
16 perilous situation can wait another year before it is
17 resolved?

18 That's all I have. Thanks.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Quinn.

20 I have just -- I need a little bit of
21 clarification on this. When you made this request it
22 was at the beginning of a new timber management plan
23 being developed--

24 MR. QUINN: That's right.

25 MADAM CHAIR: --for the Trout Lake area.

1 And then as the process went on, you asked for what we
2 call a bump-up, you asked that your concern be given
3 some special designation and you requested that of the
4 Ministry of the Environment?

5 MR. QUINN: That's true.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And you have not heard back
7 from the Ministry of the Environment?

8 MR. QUINN: I have a letter back from the
9 Ministry of the Environment which acknowledges receipt
10 of my letter thanking me for my concern and that they
11 were working on it.

12 "Thank you for your recent letter
13 regarding environmental assessment of
14 Trout Lake Forest Unit management plan.
15 I have instructed my staff to investigate
16 this matter and report back to me."

17 MADAM CHAIR: Sorry, Mr. Quinn, could you
18 repeat that a little more slowly, please, so the court
19 reporter can get it.

20 MR. QUINN: I'm sorry. Okay. This
21 letter is dated May 18th of this year from the Ministry
22 of the Environment to myself.

23 "Thank you for your recent letter
24 regarding an environment assessment of
25 the Trout Lake Forest timber management

1 plan. I have instructed my staff to
2 investigate this matter and report back
3 to me. I will then review the
4 information before making a decision on
5 whether or not to designate the timber
6 management plan subject to the
7 requirements of the Environmental
8 Assessment Act. Your cooperation in this
9 matter is appreciated.

10 Sincerely, Jim Bradley."

11 MADAM CHAIR: So in fact you have never
12 heard back from the Ministry of the Environment?

13 MR. QUINN: This is the only
14 correspondence I have had from the Ministry's office.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

16 MR. QUINN: I have -- there is one
17 addition.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have another piece
19 of correspondence from the Ministry?

20 MR. QUINN: I have sent pictures as well
21 as a further explanation that shows -- this is just a
22 xerox copy, it shows the nature of the road, it's
23 winding, hilly terrain, the poor visibility that's
24 prevalent and that in fact substantiates my case that
25 no logging trucks can use this road at the same time as

1 regular passenger vehicles. It is one or the other.

2 Just recently, two weeks ago, we had a
3 head-on collision on this road, fortunately it wasn't
4 with a lumber truck, it was with one of their employees
5 driving a half-ton truck and there were no serious
6 injuries.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Harvie, could the Board
8 have an undertaking that you will report back to us as
9 to what the Ministry of the Environment has done with
10 Mr. Quinn's explanation?

11 MS. HARVIE: Certainly, Madam Chair.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Will you send a
13 copy of that to Mr. Quinn as well?

14 MS. HARVIE: Yes, I will.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

16 Mr. Quinn, the Trout Lake Road has been
17 built for some time?

18 MR. QUINN: Yes, that's right. This road
19 has evolved over, oh I would say, 30 to 40 years from
20 simply a path accessing certain woodlots on one side of
21 it for a farmer's purpose; on the other side for just
22 simply transit to a person's residence, and eventually
23 this -- these two interests joined and now we have
24 about 35 kilometres of road which we refer to as Trout
25 Lake Road North.

1 It is a road that's governed by a local
2 Roads Board, it is under the MTO's wing. As I have
3 indicated in here, it is receiving attention; however,
4 again I reiterate, that it does not serve the purpose
5 if the system boils down to forcing the involved
6 parents to have to meet with the respective forest
7 company to try and resolve a perilous situation.

8 We spent four and a half hours one
9 evening and all I heard were legal terms and concerns
10 for precedents and that's not what I feel not to be the
11 bottom line in this case.

12 MR. MARTEL: Are you asking for the
13 company not to haul during the hours that in fact the
14 school bus is on the road, or are you asking -- I'm not
15 sure.

16 MR. QUINN: Well, there is some history
17 to the negotiation that has gone on in the previous
18 year. Briefly, the company -- there are two companies
19 involved, one principally and that company is the
20 Forest Fire Products of Noelville, and initially showed
21 no interest whatsoever in curtailing or modifying its
22 operations whilst the children were on route to and
23 from school.

24 After however the incident was, or the
25 situation was reported in the Sudbury Star interest

1 improved. We came to a resolution that, via radio and
2 failing that a brief period of time during which we
3 knew these children were on route, the trucks would
4 wait that stipulated time and then travel out using
5 this area.

6 However, as I said in this report, that
7 the Local Roads Board was told since it could not
8 guarantee one hundred per cent that every other vehicle
9 larger than a half-ton would not necessarily adhere to
10 this rule, they did not feel that they had to agree to
11 what they said they were going to agree to and,
12 therefore, four days before we were again to start the
13 school year we are faced with the same situation, the
14 parents and the the company.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
16 questions for Mr. Quinn?

17 Mr. Gibb?

18 MR. GIBB: Mr. Quinn, my question to you
19 is: Did you fully understand the planning process that
20 you entered your concern into?

21 MR. QUINN: I think so.

22 MR. GIBB: Did you ask for the bump-up to
23 the Ministry of Environment out of desperation or as a
24 next alternative?

25 MR. QUINN: Well, I think being honest

1 desperation is where I am at this point, but initially,
2 no, that wasn't my position.

3 Why I asked the bump-up process to be
4 applied was simply I had one week -- correction, I had
5 two weeks' notice that this road would be used
6 basically a year ahead of time, ahead of schedule and,
7 consequently, since there was no agreement in place my
8 position due to the timetable imposed by the timber
9 management process I had to request that.

10 MR. GIBB: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have a question, Ms.
12 Blastorah?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, perhaps traps
14 I could just clarify a couple of things arising out of
15 Mr. Quinn's last remarks.

16 Mr. Quinn, you indicated you had two
17 weeks' notice that the road was to be used. Can I ask
18 whether that was notice of plan approval or what type
19 of notice that was?

20 MR. QUINN: Yes. I have a letter from
21 the -- I received from a letter from the Ministry of
22 Natural Resources indicating that it was the final
23 notice, basically the time had run out, to request a
24 bump-up for this primary access road, and although all
25 the parties, Ministry of Natural Resources, Friar

1 Forest Products, ourselves, the Local Roads Board,
2 although all of us we thought agreed that there was a
3 necessity to prevent these two parties on the road at
4 the same time, there was nothing in place.

5 So failing an agreement in place, I had
6 to request additional time and that was the reason why
7 I sent that letter.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: So the notice you were
9 speaking of was notice of opportunity to request a
10 bump-up?

11 MR. QUINN: Correct.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: If I can use that term.

13 MR. QUINN: Right.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, I think you have
15 already made this clear, but just for the sake of
16 clarity because you've discussed this in the context of
17 the timber management planning process, I would just
18 like to clarify, this is a Local Roads Board road?

19 MR. QUINN: That's correct.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: And it is under the
21 jurisdiction of that Local Roads Board?

22 MR. QUINN: It is under the jurisdiction
23 of Ministry of Transportation which is assisted through
24 comments by the Local Roads Board, correct.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
2 Quinn.

3 MR. CARON: May I ask a question?

4 MADAM CHAIR: Oh yes, Mr. Caron.

5 MR. CARON: Mr. Quinn, the problem with
6 your road is that the road is too narrow, or is it that
7 the Friar people are travelling excessively fast?

8 MR. QUINN: There are many problems with
9 this road and, as I said, I think the problems with the
10 road presently cannot be cured overnight, and --

11 MR. CARON: Well, I'm curious to know
12 what the problem is, is it because they are travelling
13 too fast or the road is too narrow?

14 Is there no way that during the school
15 bus hours that this truck can travel at a reasonable
16 slower speed than, say, travel as fast as those big
17 buses are travelling?

18 MR. QUINN: Okay. There is not
19 sufficient distance or width of this road in many
20 areas, in most areas to allow safe passage let alone
21 any kind of passage between the lumber truck and the
22 children in their vehicle.

23 Now, it is not a question of the speed of
24 the trucks, although on hills naturally he has to
25 maintain a certain minimum speed which raises the level

1 of danger, of course.

2 MR. CARON: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Quinn.

4 MR. QUINN: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the
6 audience who would like to speak to the Board tonight?

7 (no response)

8 All right. Then if there are no
9 questions, then we will adjourn for this evening's
10 session and we will commence tomorrow at two o'clock in
11 the afternoon.

12 Thank you all very much for coming this
13 evening.

14 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 8:30 p.m., to
15 be reconvened on Wednesday, September 12th, 1990,
commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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